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EXCHANGES.

As there is no branch of commerce which affords the speculative trader greater scope for the improvement of his property than that which consists in the purchasing of bills of Exchange on foreign countries, and obtaining returns for the same, we conceive no apology is necessary for presenting our readers with the following copious information on this important subject:—

Exchanges, are carried on by merchants and bankers all over Europe, and are transacted on the Royal Exchange of London, the Royal Exchange of Dublin, the Exchange of Amsterdam, and those of the principal cities of the continent. The mode of exchanging between one kingdom or nation and another, is, the one gives the certain price, and the other the uncertain price of exchange to each other: *i. e.* England gives the certain price, viz. one pound sterling, to France, for an uncertain number of livres to be paid or received there, and gives the same to Hamburgh, Holland, and the Netherlands, for an uncertain number of schillings and pence Flemish, or of guilders and stivers; and she gives the uncertain price, viz. an uncertain number of pence and parts of pence, to other nations: as for example, she gives from 60*d.* to 70*d.* (more or less) to Lisbon or Oporto for one of their milreis (or 1000 reis); from 30*d.* to 40*d.* to Madrid, Cadiz, &c. for their piastre or dollar; from 35*d.* to 55*d.* to Genoa and Leghorn for a pezzo, or dollar of 5 livres banco at Genoa, and 6 livres at Leghorn; from 25*d.* to 45*d.* to Naples for a ducat of 10 carlins or 100 grains; from 36*d.* to 56*d.* to Venice for a ducato banco of 24 grossi; from 30*d.* to 40*d.* to Petersburgh for a rouble of 100 copecks; and to Dublin and all parts of Ireland 100*l.* sterling for an uncertain number of pounds, shillings and pence Irish, to be paid or received there, viz. from 105*l.* up to 115*l.* Irish, as exchange may be.

The par of exchange (or par pro pari) is the intrinsic value of the different species of money on the continent, equalized to those of England, and vice versa; as for instance, the par of exchange between England and Ireland is 8¼ per cent. or, in other words, 108*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Irish, are equal to 100*l.* English; the English shilling being current in that country for 13*d.* consequently the pound sterling is 1*l.* 1*s.* 8*d.* therefore when the exchange from London on Dublin is 12*l.* per cent. there is a profit or saving of 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per cent. on every 100*l.* sterling remitted to Ireland.

The course of exchange is always fluctuating, sometimes under, and sometimes over the par of exchange, and is chiefly governed by the balance of trade being for or against the negotiating parties: so that when the exchange is above par, the balance of trade is certainly against them. And when it is under par, it is consequently in their favour. If London ships to Hamburgh merchandise to the amount of 500,000*l.* and at the same time Hamburgh ships to London goods or merchandise to only the amount of 300,000*l.* Hamburgh can only discharge to the amount of 300,000*l.* by bills of exchange, and for the remaining balance of 200,000*l.* she must procure bills of exchange at the lowest possible premium elsewhere, in order to liquidate the debt due to London, (as it is not to be supposed that Hamburgh, being indebted to London, can furnish bills on equally good terms with another city not indebted to London): thus Hamburgh by paying a premium (of suppose 1 per cent.) for bills of exchange, would have to pay 202,000*l.* in order to liquidate the aforesaid balance of 200,000*l.* thereby losing 2000*l.* on the transaction.

Thus it is that the balance of trade effects the fluctuation of exchanges. The principal exchanges of Europe are governed by those of London, Amsterdam, and Venice, and the exchanges from foreign countries are to be only had by advices from the merchants and bankers residing abroad.

It frequently happens, that sums of money sent to the continent for subsidies and the like purposes, have their influence on the course of exchange, as it enables the merchants resident there to keep down the exchange, were they even obliged to remit over their balances in cash.

When England remits to Spain, Portugal, Italy, or any other kingdom or nation to which it gives the uncertain price, the lower the price of exchange is, the more it is to the advantage of England; as for instance, giving to Spain 35*d.* for their piastre or dollar, instead of giving 36*d.* to

38*d.* giving 60*d.* to Portugal for the milreis, instead of giving 66*d.* the same with Italy, &c. The contrary is to be observed in drawing.

When England remits to France, Holland, Hamburgh, Ireland, and all other places to which it gives the certain price, the higher the exchange is, the better: as for instance, giving to France 1*l.* sterling for 26 livres, is better than 25 or 24 livres; giving to Holland 1*l.* sterling for 36 schillings Flemish, is better than 35 or 34 schillings Flemish; or 112*l.* Irish for the 100*l.* sterling, than 108*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* the par of exchange; the contrary to be observed in drawing.

It is to be remarked that the course of exchange governs the entire sum which is to be negotiated; and although it would appear at the place which gives the certain price, that the fluctuation falls altogether upon the other, yet it is not so, as it falls equally on both: for one may as well say that 100*l.* sterling is only equal to 106*l.* Irish, when the exchange is 6 per cent. (though the par is 108*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*) as that 100*l.* sterling is equal in value to 112*l.* Irish, when the exchange is 12 per cent. and so of other exchanges. The certain price always falls or rises in its value, as the course is above or below par, and the uncertain price fluctuates in value the contrary way.

As banco money of Holland is always better than cash or current money, so there is usually a difference which is called the agio, and fluctuates from $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $5\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.

The exchanges on the continent are negotiated in the following manner, subject to the like fluctuations as before mentioned: viz.

From Amsterdam to London, from 30 to 40 schillings Flemish, per pound sterling.

From Amsterdam to Paris, Bourdeaux, &c. from 50 to 60 groots Flemish, per ecu of 3 livres.

From Amsterdam to Madrid, Cadiz, &c. from 90 to 100 ditto, per ducat of 375 marvedis plate.

From Amsterdam to Lisbon, Porto, &c. from 40 to 50 ditto, per crusado, or crown of 400 reis.

From Amsterdam to Genoa, and Leghorn, from 80 to 90 ditto, per pezzo or dollar, of 5 livres banco at Genoa, or six livres at Leghorn.

From Amsterdam to Hamburgh, from 30 to 40 stivers per exchange ducat of two marks.

From Amsterdam to Petersburgh, from 40 to 50 stivers current per rouble.

From Paris, Bourdeaux, &c. to London, from 20*d.* to 36*d.* per ecu, or crown of 3 livres.

From Paris, Bourdeaux, &c. to Amsterdam, from 50 to 60 groots Flemish, per ecu of ditto.

From Paris, Bourdeaux, &c. to Madrid, Cadiz, &c. from 13 to 17 livres, per doubloon, of 32 reals old plate.

From Paris, Bourdeaux, &c. to Lisbon, Porto, &c. from 4 to 500 reis per ecu.

From Paris, Bourdeaux, &c. to Genoa and Leghorn, from 90 to 100 sous, per dollar or pezzi of livres, 5. 15 fuera banco at Genoa, or 6 livres, at Leghorn.

From Paris, Bourdeaux, &c. to Hamburgh, from 25 to 28 schillings banco, per ecu of three livres.
From Naples to London, from 30*d.* to 50*d.* per ducato.
From Venice to London, from 40*d.* to 60*d.* per ducat of 24 grossi.
From Madrid, Cadiz, &c. to London, from 30*d.* to 40*d.* per peso or dollar of 8 reals old plate.
From Madrid, Cadiz, &c. to Hamburgh, from 70 to 80 groots, per ducat of 375 marvedis.
From Madrid, Cadiz, &c. to Amsterdam, from 90 to 100 groots Flemish, per ditto.
From Madrid, Cadiz, &c. to Paris, Bourdeaux, &c. from 13 to 17 livres per doubloon of 32 reals old plate.
From Madrid, Cadiz, &c. to Lisbon, Porto, &c. from 2000 to 2200 reis, per doubloon old plate.
From Madrid, Cadiz, &c. to Genoa, from 620 to 660 marvedis plate, per escudo d'ore marche.
From Madrid, Cadiz, &c. to ditto, from 21 to 25 livres fuera banco, per pistole of 40 reals plata.
From Madrid, Cadiz, &c. to Leghorn, from 120 to 130 pesos or Spanish dollars, for 100 pezzi or Leghorn dollars of 6 liras each.
From Lisbon and Porto to London, from 60*d.* to 75*d.* per millrea.
From Lisbon and Porto to Amsterdam, from 40 to 50 groots Flemish per crusado of 400 reis.
From Lisbon and Porto to Paris, Bourdeaux, &c. from 450 to 500 reis per ecu of 3 livres.
From Lisbon and Porto to Madrid, &c. from 2000 to 2200 reis per doubloon, of 32 reals plata.
From Lisbon and Porto to Genoa and Leghorn, from 600 to 800 reis, per peso or dollar of livres 5. 15 at Genoa, or 6 livres at Leghorn.
From Lisbon and Porto to Hamburgh, from 40 to 50 groots Flemish, per crusado of 400 reis.
From Genoa and Leghorn to London, from 40*d.* to 50*d.* per dollar or pezzo of 5 livres banco.
From Genoa and Leghorn to Amsterdam, from 80 to 90 groots Flemish, per ditto.
From Genoa and Leghorn to Paris, Bourdeaux, &c. from 90 to 100 sols, per ditto.
From Genoa and Leghorn to Madrid, from 620 to 660 marvedis plate, per escudo d'ore marche, (or 22 to 24 livres per pistole of 40 reals plata.)
From Genoa and Leghorn to Cadiz, from 120 to 130 pesos per 100 pezzi.
From Genoa and Leghorn to Lisbon, Porto, &c. from 600 to 800 reis per dollar, of livres 5. 15 fuera banca.
From Hamburgh to London, from 30 to 40 schillings Flemish per pound sterling.
From Hamburgh to Paris, Bourdeaux, &c. from 25 to 28 schillings bank, per ecu of 3 livres.
From Hamburgh to Madrid, Cadiz, &c. from 60 to 80 groots, per ducat of 375 marvedis.
From Hamburgh to Amsterdam, from 30 to 40 stivers, per 2 banco marks.
From Hamburgh to ditto (in current money, at 120 marks, from 105 to 110 guilders.)
From Hamburgh to Lisbon and Porto, from 40 to 50 groots Flemish, per crusado of 400 reis.
From Petersburgh to London, from 25*d.* to 40*d.* per rouble.
From Petersburgh to Amsterdam, from 40 to 50 stivers per rouble.

From Petersburgh to Hambargh, from 25 to 35 schillings banco per rouble.

We shall now give some examples of the operations of exchange between London and those places with which she has a direct exchange.

Moneys of exchange and regulations with regard to London.

A pound = 20 shillings, or 240 pence
A shilling = 12 pence, or 48 farthings

Accounts are kept in pounds, shillings, and pence: some reckon farthings.

Value of usances for bills drawn from

France, Hamburgh, and Holland - - - 1 month after date
Portugal and Spain - - - - - - - - - 2 months after date
Italy - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 3 months after date

There are three days of grace, which begin the day after the bills are due, and on the third day they must be paid or protested. Bills due on Sunday must be paid or protested on Saturday: for those at sight, no days of grace are allowed.

LONDON.—*Course of Exchange.*

		Uncertain prices.		Certain prices.
Amsterdam	giv.	37 shillings Flemish	for	1 pound sterling.
Dublin	giv.	110½ pounds Irish	for	100 pounds British.
France	giv.	25 livres tournois	for	1 pound sterling.
Idem	giv.	25 francs	for	1 pound sterling.
Genoa	rec.	46 pence sterling	for	1 pezza fuori di banco.
Hamburgh	giv.	35 shillings Flemish	for	1 pound sterling.
Leghorn	rec.	50 pence sterling	for	1 pezza of 8 reals.
Naples	rec.	39 pence sterling	for	1 ducat di regno
Portugal	rec.	63½ pence sterling	for	milreis.
Rotterdam	giv.	12 florins current	for	1 pound sterling.
Spain	rec.	36 pence sterling	for	1 dollar of exchange.
Venice	giv.	58 lire piccole	for	1 pound sterling.

N. B. As Bourdeaux and Bayonne exchange with London by francs, it is thought expedient to include the calculation of this exchange under the head of France.

London on Amsterdam,

Reduce 4086 florins 4 stivers 6 penings banco into pounds, shillings, and pence sterling, at the exchange of 38 shillings 2 grotes Flemish banco per pound sterling.

Here 1 florin = 40 grotes
12 grotes = 1 shilling
38 shillings 2 grotes = 1 pound.

Rule.—Multiply 4086 4 6 by 40 grotes; divide the product by 38 2, price of exchange, and by 12 grotes.

38 2	4086 4 6
12	40
458 div.	163440
for 4 stivers	8
for 6 penings	¾

458)163448 ¾(356 17 6 result by common division.

N. B. When the price of exchange consists of shillings Flemish only, multiply the sum by 10 instead of 40, and multiply the price of exchange by 3 instead of 12.

London on Dublin.

Reduce 293 pounds 10 shillings 6 pence Irish into pounds, shillings, and pence British, at the exchange of 14 per cent.

114*l.* Irish = 100*l.* British.

Rule.—Multiply 293 10 6 by 100, and divide the product by 114, price of exchange.

293 10 6
100

29300
for 10 shillings 50
for 6 pence 2 10

114)29352 10(257 9 6 result by common division.

To prove this operation, that is, to calculate the exchange of Dublin on London, multiply 257 9 6 by 114, price of exchange, and divide the product by 100.

N. B. British money is 8¾ per cent. better than the Irish; therefore

12 pounds British = 13 pounds Irish.

London on France.

Reduce 3222 livres 2 sols 9 deniers tournois into pounds, shillings, and pence sterling, at the exchange of 25 livres 14 sols tournois per pound sterling.

Here 25 liv. 14 sols = 1 pound.

Rule.—Divide 3222 2 9 by 25 14, price of exchange.

25 14 3222 2 9
20 fraction 20 fraction

514 div. 514)64442 15(125 7 6 result.

Reduce 2545 franks 41 cents into pounds, shillings, and pence sterling, at the exchange of 24 francs 80 cents per pound sterling.

Here 24 francs 80 cents = 1 pound.

Rule.—Divide 2545 41 by 24 80, price of exchange.

2480)254541(102 12 9 result.

London on Genoa.

Reduce 1277 pezze 13 soldi 4 denari fuori di banco into pounds, shillings, and pence sterling, at the exchange of 45 pence sterling, per pezza of 115 soldi fuori di banco.

Here 1 pezza = 45 pence
240 pence = 1 pound.

Rule.—Multiply 1277 13 4 by 45, price of exchange, and divide the product by 240 pence.

1277 13 4
45

6385
5108
for 10 soldi - - - 22 10
for 3 do. 4 denari - 7 10

12)57495

20) 4791 3

239 11 3 result.

London on Hamburgh.

Reduce 1416 marcs 1 shilling 6 fenings lubs banco into pounds, shillings, and pence sterling, at the exchange of 35 shillings 4 grotes Flemish banco per pound sterling.

Here 1 marc = 32 grotes
12 grotes = 1 shilling
35 shillings 4 grotes = 1 pound.

Rule.—Multiply 1416 1 6 by 32 grotes; divide the product by 35 4, price of exchange, and by 12 grotes.

35 4	1416 1 6
12	32
424 div.	2832
	42481
for 1 shilling - - -	2
for 6 fenings - - -	1

424)45315(106 17 6 result.

N. B. When the price of exchange consists of shillings Flemish only, multiply the sum by 8 instead of 32, and multiply the price of exchange by 3 instead of 12.

London on Leghorn.

Reduce 664 pezze 7 soldi 6 denari of 8 reals, into pounds, shillings, and pence sterling, at the exchange of 48 pence sterling per pezza of 8 reals.

1 pezza = 48 pence
240 pence = 1 pound.

Rule.—Multiply 664 7 6 by 48, price of exchange, and divide the product by 240 pence.

664 7 6
48

5312
2656
for 5 soldi 12
for 2 do. 6 den. 6

12)31890

20) 2657 6

132 17 6 result.

London on Naples.

Reduce 1014 ducats 16 grains di regno into pounds, shillings, and pence sterling, at the exchange of 37½ pence sterling per duc atti regno.

1 ducat = 37½ pence
240 pence = 10 pound.

Rule.—Multiply 1014 16 by 37½, price of exchange, and divide the product by 240 pence.

1014 16
37½

7098
3042
for ½ 507
for 16 grains 6

12)38031

20) 3169 3

158 9 3 result.

London on Portugal.

Reduce 566880 reis into pounds, shillings, and pence sterling, at the exchange of 62½ pence per mil reis.

1000 reis = 62½ pence
240 pence = 1 pound.

Rule.—Multiply 566880 by 62½, price of exchange; divide the product by 1000 reis, and the quotient by 240 pence.

566880
62½

1133760
3401280
for ½ 283440

1,000)35430,000

12)35430

20) 2952 6

147 12 6 result.

N. B. To divide the product by 100 separate the three right hand figures, and when they are to exceed 500, add one unit.

London on Rotterdam.

Reduce 2401 florins 17 stivers 8 penings current, into pound, shillings, and pence sterling, at the exchange of 12 florins 4 stivers current per pound sterling.

12 florins 4 stivers = 1 pound.

Rule.—Divide 2401 17 8 by 12 4 price of exchange.

12 4 2401 17 8
20 fraction 20 fraction.

244 div. 244)48037½(196 17 6 result.

London on Spain.

Reduce 2643 dollars 6 reals 17 maravedis of plate, into pounds, shillings, and pence sterling, at the exchange of 35½ pence sterling per dollar of exchange.

1 dollar = 35½ pence
240 pence = 1 pound.

Rule.—Multiply 2643 6 17 by 35½, price of exchange, and divide the product by 240 pence.

	2643	6	17
	35½		
	13215		
	7929		
for ½ - -	1321	4	
for 4 reals	17	6	
for 2 ditto	8	7	
for 17 maravedis	2	1	25½
	12)93855	2	25½
	20) 7821	3	
	391	1	3 result.

London on Venice.

Reduce 14783 lire 3 soldi 9 denari piccole, into pounds, shillings, and pence sterling, at the exchange of 59 lire piccole effective per pound sterling.

59 lire = to 1 pound.

Rule.—Divide 14783 3 9 by 59, price of exchange.

59)14783 3 9(250 11 3 result.

We shall now give some other examples of the operations of exchange. First, between Holland and some places with which she has a direct exchange.

Amsterdam and Holland.

Moneys of Exchange, and Regulations.

A rixdollar (rixdalder) = 2½ florins = 50 stivers = 8⅓ shillings Flemish or 100 grotes Flemish.

A florin or guilder (gulden) = 20 stivers = 3⅓ shillings Flemish or 40 grotes Flemish.

A stiver (stuyver) = 16 penings or 2 grotes Flemish.

A pound Flemish (pond Flaams = 20 shillings Flemish = 240 grotes Flemish or 6 florins.

A shilling Flemish (schilling Flaams) = 12 grotes Flemish or 6 stivers.

A grote Flemish (groot Flaams) = ½ stiver or 8 penings.

2 rixdollars = 5 florins
3 rixdollars = 25 shillings Flemish
3 florins = 10 shillings Flemish

Accounts are kept in florins, stivers, and penings.

Value of usuances for bills drawn from

England and France, 1 month after date.
Italy, Portugal, and Spain, 2 months after date.
Dantzic and Konigsberg, 40 a 70 days after date.
Germany and Switzerland, 14 days after date.

There are 6 days of grace, Sundays and holidays included, for bills of exchange drawn in current money: but for those drawn in bank money, no days of grace are generally allowed, and bills are protested on the second or third day after they become due.

AMSTERDAM *and* HOLLAND.—*Course of Exchange.*

		Uncertain Prices.		Certain Prices.
London -	rec.	37 shillings Flemish	for	1 pound sterling
Idem - -	rec.	12 florins current	for	1 pound sterling
Breslaw -	rec.	44 stivers banco	for	1 libra banco
Dantzic -	rec.	1 pound Flemish	for	372 groshen current
France -	rec.	54 grotes Flemish	for	8 francs
Francfort -	giv.	139 rixdollars	for	100 rixdollars current
Geneva -	rec.	90 grotes Flemish	for	1 crown current
Genoa -	rec.	83 grotes Flemish	for	1 pezza fuori di banco
Hamburgh	rec.	33 stivers banco	for	1 marc lubs banco
Idem - -	rec.	106 florins current	for	120 marc lubs banco
Leghorn -	rec.	88 grotes Flemish	for	1 pezza of 8 reals
Portugal -	rec.	44 grotes Flemish	for	1 crusade of 400 reis
Spain - -	rec.	89 grotes Flemish	for	1 ducat of exchange
Venice -	giv.	4 lire 18 soldi	for	1 florin banco
Vienna -	rec.	25 stivers banco	for	1 rixdollar current.

Amsterdam on London.

Reduce 356 pounds 17 shillings 6 pence sterling, into florins, stivers, and penings banco, at the exchange of 38 shillings 2 grotes Flemish banco per pound sterling.

1 pound = 38 shillings 2 grotes
1 shilling = 12 grotes
40 grotes = 1 florin.

Rule.—Multiply 356 17 6 by 38 2, price of exchange, and by 12 grotes; divide the product by 40 grotes.

38 2 × 12 = 356 17 6 / 458

2848
1780
1424
for 10 shillings 229
for 5 ditto 114 10
for 2 do. 6 pence 57 5

40)163448 15(4086 4 6 result.

N. B. When the price of exchange consists of shillings Flemish only, multiply the price of exchange by three instead of 12, and divide the product by 10 instead of 40.

Amsterdam and Rotterdam on London.

Reduce 196 pounds 17 shilling 6 pences sterling, into florins, stivers, and penings current, at the exchange of 12 florins 4 stivers current per pound sterling.

1 pound = 12 florins 4 stivers,

Rule.—Multiply 196 17 6 by 12 4, price of exchange.

196 17 6
12 4

392
196
for 4 stivers - - 39 4
for 10 shillings - 6 2
for 5 ditto - - 3 1
for 2 ditto 6 pence 1 10 8

2401 17 8 result.

Amsterdam on France.

Reduce 1056 francs 75 cents into florins, stivers, and penings banco, at the exchange of 54 grotes Flemish banco for 3 francs.

3 francs = 54 grotes
40 grotes = 1 florin.

Rule.—Multiply 1056 75 by 54, price of exchange, and divide the product by 120, fixed number.

1056 75
54

4224
5280
for 50 cents 27
for 25 cents 13½

120)57064½(475 10 12 result.

Amsterdam on Genoa.

Reduce 572 pezze fuori di banco, in florins and stivers, banco, at the exchange of 85 grotes Flemish banco per pezza of 115 soldi fuori di banco.

1 pezza = 85 grotes
40 grotes = 1 florin.

Rule.—Multiply 572 by 85 grotes, and divide the product by 40 grotes. The result is 1215 10.

Amsterdam on Hamburgh.

Reduce 3746 marcs 2 shillings 5 fenings lubs banco, into florins, stivers, and penings banco, at the exchange of 34½ stivers banco for 2 marcs lubs banco.

2 marcs = 34½ stivers
20 stivers = 1 florin.

Rule.—Multiply 3746 5 4 by 34½, price of exchange, and divide the product by 40, fixed number.

3746 5 4
34½

14984
11238
for ½ - - - - 1873
for 4 shillings - 8 10
for 1 shilling - 2 2 6
for 4 fenings - 11 6

40)129248½(3231 4 4 result.
2 D 2

Reduce 2854 marcs 8 shillings lubs banco, into florins, stivers, and penings current, at the exchange of 106 florins current for 120 marcs lubs banco.

120 marcs = 106 florins.

Rule.—Multiply 2854 8 by 106, price of exchange, and divide the product by 120 marcs.

2854 8
106

17124
28540
for 8 shillings 53

120)302577(2521 9 8 result.

The United States of America.

Moneys of exchange, and regulations.

A dollar = 100 cents.

Accounts are kept in dollars and cents.

Each dollar is rated at 4 shillings and 6 pence sterling at par; therefore

40 dollars = 9 pounds sterling.

Course of Exchange.

	Uncertain Prices		Certain Prices.
Amsterdam	rec. 37 cents	for	1 florin current
Hamburgh	rec. 33½ cents	for	1 marc lubs banco.

N. B. America exchanges with London at par, or at so much per cent. either above or under par. When the exchange is not at par, they reduce the sterling into dollars, and add, or deduct, according to the circumstance, the agio, that is, the difference between the par of exchange and the actual course.

Currencies, and their par in sterling.

A pound currency = 20 shillings or 240 pence.

In Georgia and South Carolina, a dollar is worth 4 shillings and 6 pence currency; therefore

100 pounds currency = 100 sterling.

In New England and Virginia, a dollar is worth 6 shillings currency; therefore

133⅓ pounds currency = 100 pounds sterling.

To reduce this currency into sterling, multiply by 3, and divide by 4.

In Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, a dollar is worth 7 shillings and 6 pence currency; therefore

166⅔ pounds currency = 100 pounds sterling.

To reduce this currency into sterling, multiply by 3, and divide by 5,

In New York and North Carolina, a dollar is worth 8 shillings currency; therefore

177⅞ pounds currency = 100 pounds sterling.

To reduce this currency into sterling, multiply by 9 and divide by 16.

N. B. The several provincial currencies above mentioned are abolished in the United States of America, and the accounts kept in those moneys are not admitted in the courts of Justice: they are still used, however, by the force of habit, in certain commercial transactions.

America on London.

Reduce 173 pounds 17 shillings 6 pence sterling, into dollars and cents at par.

9 pounds = 40 dollars.

Rule.—Multiply 173 17 6 by 40 dollars, and divide the product by 9 pounds.

173 17 6
40

6920
for 10 shillings 20
for 5 ditto 10
for 2 ditto 6 pence 5

9)6955(772 77⅞ result.

To prove this operation, multiply 772 77⅞ by 9, and divide the product by 40.

America on Amsterdam.

Reduce 839 florins 15 stivers current, into dollars and cents, at the exchange of 37 cents per florin current.

1 florin = 37 cents
100 cents = 1 dollar.

Rule.—Multiply 839 15 by 37, price of exchange, and divide the product by 100 cents.

839 15
37

5873
2517
for 10 stivers 18½
for 5 ditto 9¼

1,00)$10,70¼(310 70¼ result.

To prove this operation, multiply 310 70¼ by 100 cents, and divide the product by 37, price of exchange.

America on Hamburgh.

Reduce 1236 marcs 12 shillings lubs banco, into dollars and cents, at the exchange of 33½ cents per marc lubs banco.

1 marc = 33½ cents
100 cents = 1 dollar.

Rule.—Multiply 1236 12 by 33½, price of exchange, and divide the product by 100 cents.

1236 12
33½

3708
3708
for ½ 618
for 8 shillings 16½
for 4 ditto 8⅛

1,00)414,31½(414 31½ result.

To prove this operation, multiply 414 31½ by 100 cents, and divide the product by 33½, price of exchange.

EAST INDIES.

Moneys of Exchange.

Bombay.

A rupee = 4 quarters or 400 reis
A quarter = 100 reis.

Calcutta.

A rupee = 16 annas or 192 pices
An anna = 12 pices
100 sicca rupees = 116 current rupees.

Madras.

A pagoda = 36 fanams or 288 pices
A fanam = 8 pices.

Course of Exchange.

Ordered to be adopted for the adjustment of the Calcutta customs.

		Uncertain prices.		Certain prices.
Bombay - - -	rec.	2 shillings 6 pence	for	1 rupee
Calcutta - - -	rec.	2 shillings 8 pence	for	1 sicca rupee
Madras - - -	rec.	8 shillings 9 pence	for	1 star pagoda

Table of Exchange.

		Coins.		Exchange.
Great Britain -	giv.	1 pound sterling.	for	10 sicca rupees
Denmark - -	giv.	1 rixdollar	for	2¼ ditto
France - - -	giv.	24 livres tournois	for	10 ditto
Ditto - - - -	giv.	48 Mauritius livres	for	10 ditto
Spain - - -	giv.	1 hard dollar	for	2½ ditto
Portugal - -	giv.	1000 reis	for	2¼ ditto
China - - -	giv.	1 tale	for	3½ ditto
Madras - - -	giv.	1 star pagoda	for	3½ ditto
America - - -	giv.	1 dollar	for	2½ ditto

WEST INDIES ON LONDON.

Moneys of Exchange.

A pound currency = 20 shillings or 240 pence.

Accounts are kept in pounds, shillings and pence currency.

140 pounds currency = 100 pounds sterling.

Reduce 573 pounds 12 shillings 6 pence sterling, into pounds, shillings and pence currency, at the exchange of 140 pounds currency for 100 pounds sterling.

100 pounds sterling = 140 pounds currency.

Rule.—Multiply 573 12 6 by 140, price of exchange, and divide the product by 100 pounds.

```
                573 12 6
                140
              ---------
                22920
                573
for 10 shillings  70
for 2 do. 6 pence  17 10
              ---------
1,00)803,07 10(803 1 6 result.
               20
              ----
              1,50
                12
              ----
              6,00
```

To prove this operation, multiply 303 1 6 by 100 pounds, and divide the product by 140, price of exchange.

Arbitration of EXCHANGES is a calculation, by combining the rates of exchange of two or more places, to draw therefrom that which shall be the most advantageous to remit or draw on. If bills remained always at par, or if the course of exchange was susceptible of being regulated with accuracy, there would be no such thing as an advantage to be obtained in one more than the other. The data to go upon are easily to be obtained, as the current prices are always published at short intervals.

The following examples will illustrate the nature of this subject.

London and Amsterdam.

Proportional Exchange.

	Quotation at London.	Quotation from Amsterdam.
On Amsterdam	37 3	
Genoa	45	83¼
Hamburgh	35	34
Leghorn	48½	90
Lisbon	62	44½
Madrid	34¼	88½
Paris	25 15	53½

Observation.—London gives the certain price to Amsterdam; that is, 1*l.* sterling for so many shillings Flemish banco, more or less; therefore, when London remits to Amsterdam, that place through which the highest course of exchange can be obtained is to be preferred, because more shillings Flemish will be received in exchange for one pound sterling. On the contrary, when London has to draw upon Amsterdam, that place should be chosen which furnishes the lowest course, because less shillings Flemish will be given in exchange for a pound sterling.

If you include the charges in the calculation, insert, for an indirect remittance, 100 in the divisor, and 100 less the charges in the dividend; and, for an indirect draft, place 100 in the divisor, and 100 more the charges in the dividend.

N. B. The above quotations are successively combined in the following arbitrations to ascertain the advantage which may be derived from the comparison of the different proportional exchanges.

London and Amsterdam through Genoa.

A bill on Genoa taken in London at 45 pence sterling per pezza of 5½ lire fuori di banco is remitted to Amsterdam, and negotiated at 83¼ grotes Flemish banco per pezza fuori di banco; what is the proportional exchange between London and Amsterdam?

1 pound sterling	=	240 pence
45 pence	=	1 pezza
1 pezza	=	83¼ grotes
12 grotes	=	1 shilling Flemish

Rule.—Multiply 20, fixed number by the course of exchange between Amsterdam and Genoa; and divide the product by the course of London on Genoa, that is, $\frac{20 \times 83\frac{1}{4}}{45} = 37\ 1\frac{1}{2}$

London on Amsterdam through Hamburgh.

A bill on Hamburgh taken in London at 35 shillings Flemish banco per pound sterling is remitted to Amsterdam, and negotiated at 34 stivers banco for 2 marcs lubs banco: what is the proportional exchange between London and Amsterdam.

1 pound sterling	=	35 shillings Flemish
8 shillings Flemish	=	3 marcs
2 marcs banco	=	34 stivers banco
6 stivers	=	1 shilling Flemish.

Rule.—Multiply the course of exchange between London and Hamburgh by the course of Amsterdam on Hamburgh, and divide the product by 32, fixed number, that is, $\frac{35 \times 34}{32} = 37\ 2\frac{1}{2}$

London and Amsterdam through Leghorn.

A bill on Leghorn taken in London at 48½ pence sterling per pezza of 8 reals is remitted to Amsterdam, and negotiated at 90 grotes Flemish banco, per pezza of 8 reals: what is the proportional exchange between London and Amsterdam?

1 pound sterling	=	240 pence
48½ pence	=	1 pezza
1 pezza	=	90 grotes
12 grotes	=	1 shilling Flemish

Rule.—Multiply 20, fixed number, by the course of exchange between Amsterdam and Leghorn; and divide the product by the course of London on Leghorn.

48½	20
2 fraction	90
97 div.	1800
	2 fraction
	97)3600(37 1½

London and Amsterdam through Lisbon.

A bill on Lisbon taken in London at 62 pence sterling per milreis is remitted to Amsterdam, and negotiated at 44½ grotes Flemish banco per crusade of 400 reis: what is the proportional exchange between London and Amsterdam?

1 pound sterling	=	240 pence
62 pence	=	1000 reis
400 reis	=	44½ grotes
12 grotes	=	1 shilling Flemish

Rule.—Multiply 50, fixed number, by the course of exchange between Amsterdam and Lisbon; and divide the product by the course of London on Lisbon, that is, $\frac{50 \times 44\frac{1}{2}}{62} = 35\ 10\frac{1}{2}$

London and Amsterdam through Madrid.

A bill on Madrid taken in London at 34½ pence sterling per dollar of exchange is remitted to Amsterdam, and negotiated at 88½ grotes

Flemish banco per ducat of exchange: what is the proportional exchange between London and Amsterdam?

1 pound sterling = 240 pence
34½ pence = 1 dollar
375 dollars = 272 ducats
1 ducat = 88½ grotes
12 grotes = 1 shilling Flemish

Rule.—Multiply 1088, fixed number, by the course of exchange between Amsterdam and Madrid; and divide the product by 75, fixed number, multiplied by the course of London on Madrid.

75	1088
34½	88½
300	8704
225	8704
37½	272
2587½	96016
2 fraction	2 fraction
5175 div.	5175)192032(37 $\frac{1}{12}$ result.

London and Amsterdam through Paris.

A bill on Paris taken in London at 25 livres 15 sols tournois per pound sterling is remitted to Amsterdam, and negotiated at 53½ grotes Flemish banco for three francs: what is the proportional exchange between London and Amsterdam?

1 pound sterling = 25¾ livres tournois
31 livres tournois = 80 francs
3 francs = 53½ grotes
12 grotes = 1 shilling Flemish.

Rule.—Multiply 20, fixed number, by the course of exchange between London and Paris, and by the course of Amsterdam on Paris; divide the product by 729, fixed number, that is, $\frac{20 \times 25\frac{1}{2}}{729} = 37\ 9\frac{1}{2}$

Recapitulation of the proportional exchange between London and Amsterdam.

Through Genoa it comes out at -	37	1¾
Hamburgh - - - - -	37	2½
Leghorn - - - - - -	37	1¾
Lisbon will answer to draw	35	10½
Madrid - - - - - -	37	1$\frac{5}{6}$
Paris will answer to remit	37	9½
Direct course between London and Amsterdam - - - -	37	3.

Application to remit.—It appears by the comparison of the above mentioned exchanges, that the proportional exchange upon Paris is the highest, and consequently, that it would be more advantageous to remit to Amsterdam by that place than by either of the others, or by a direct bill. Such remittance would establish an indirect course of 37 9½,

instead of the direct, 37 3; so that a merchant would receive 37 shillings $9\frac{1}{2}$ grotes Flemish in exchange for one pound sterling.

37 3 direct course : 37 $9\frac{1}{2}$ indirect course :: 100 :	101	9	1
Less for charges, at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent - - - - - 0 15 0			
Advantages resulting from the arbitration - - - 0 14 1	1	9	1
	100	0	0

Application to draw.—If a merchant at London had to value on Amsterdam, instead of drawing directly, he would order his correspondent at Amsterdam to take a bill on Lisbon at $44\frac{1}{2}$, and either to remit it thither to provide for drafts from London upon Lisbon at 62, or to remit it to London to be negotiated at the same price. Such operation would establish an indirect course of 35 $10\frac{3}{4}$, instead of the direct, 37 3; so that a merchant would give only 35 shillings $10\frac{3}{4}$ grotes Flemish for one pound sterling.

37 3 direct course: 35 $10\frac{3}{4}$ indirect course :: 100*l.* :	96	6	10
Add for charges, at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. - - - - - 0 15 0			
Advantage resulting from the arbitration - - 2 18 2	3	13	2
	100	0	0

London and Genoa.

Proportional Exchange.

	Quotation at London.	Quotation from Genoa.
On Genoa - - 46		
Amsterdam - 37 4		$84\frac{7}{8}$
Hamburgh - 35 4		$46\frac{1}{2}$
Leghorn - 50		$124\frac{1}{2}$
Lisbon - - 61½		765
Madrid - - 34½		660
Paris - - 25 2		$94\frac{7}{8}$

Observation.—London gives the uncertain price to Genoa; that is, 46 pence sterling, more or less, for one pezza fuori di banco; therefore, when London remits to Genoa, that place through which the lowest course of exchange can be obtained is to be preferred, because less pence will be given in exchange for one pezza. On the contrary, when London has to draw upon Genoa, that place should be chosen which furnishes the highest course, because more pence will be received in exchange for a pezza.

If you include the charges in the operation, insert, for an indirect remittance, 100 less the charges in the divisor, and 100 in the dividend: and, for an indirect draft, place 100 more the charges in the divisor, and 100 in the dividend.

N. B. The above quotations are successively combined in the following arbitrations, to ascertain the advantage which may be derived from the comparison of the different proportional exchanges.

London and Genoa through Amsterdam.

A bill on Amsterdam taken in London at 37 shillings 4 grotes Flemish banco per pound sterling is remitted to Genoa, and negotiated at $84\frac{7}{8}$ grotes Flemish banco per pezza of $5\frac{1}{2}$ lire fuori di banco: what is the proportional exchange between London and Genoa.

1 pezza	=	$83\frac{7}{8}$ grotes
12 grotes	=	1 shilling Flemish
$37\frac{1}{3}$ shill. Flemish	=	1 pound sterling
1 pound sterling	=	240 pence.

Rule.—Multiply 20, fixed number, by the course of exchange between Genoa and Amsterdam; and divide the product by the course of London on Amsterdam.

$37\frac{1}{3}$	20
3 fraction	$84\frac{7}{8}$
112 div.	1680
	$17\frac{1}{2}$
	$1697\frac{1}{2}$
	3 fraction
	112)5092$\frac{1}{2}$(45$\frac{1}{2}$ result.

London and Genoa through Hamburgh.

A bill on Hamburgh taken in London at 35 shillings 4 grotes Flemish banco per pound sterling is remitted to Genoa, and negotiated at $46\frac{1}{2}$ soldi fuori di banco per marc lubs banco: what is the proportional exchange between London and Genoa?

1 pezza	=	115 soldi
$46\frac{1}{2}$ soldi	=	1 marc banco
3 marcs	=	8 shillings Flemish
$35\frac{1}{3}$ shill. Flemish	=	1 pound sterling
1 pound sterling	=	240 pence sterling.

Rule.—Divide 73600, fixed number, by the course of exchange between London and Hamburgh, multiplied by the course of Genoa on Hamburgh.

$35\frac{1}{3}$	73600
6 fraction	6 fraction
212	9805)441600(45 result.
$46\frac{1}{2}$	49400
1272	375
848	
53	
9805 div.	

London and Genoa through Leghorn.

A bill drawn on Leghorn taken in London at 50 pence sterling per pezza of 8 reals is remitted to Genoa, and negotiated at $124\frac{1}{4}$ soldi fuori di banco per pezza of 8 reals; what is the proportional exchange between London and Genoa?

1 pezza fuori di banco = 115 soldi ditto
124½ soldi = 1 pezza of 8 reals
1 pezza of 8 reals = 50 pence sterling.

Rule.—Multiply 115, fixed number, by the course of exchange between London and Leghorn; and divide the product by the course of Genoa on Leghorn.

124½	115
2 fraction	50
249 div.	5750
	2 fraction
	249)11500(46 2/249 result,
	1540
	46

London and Genoa through Lisbon.

A bill on Lisbon taken in London at 61½ pence sterling per milreis is remitted to Genoa, and negotiated at 765 reis per pezza of 115 soldi fuori di banco: what is the proportional exchange between London and Genoa?

1 pezza = 765 reis
1000 reis = 61½ pence

Rule.—Multiply the course of exchange between Genoa and Lisbon by the course of London on Lisbon; and divide the product by 1000, fixed number.

765
61½
765
4590
382½
1,000)47,0474½(7 47/77 result.

London and Genoa through Madrid.

A bill on Madrid taken in London at 34½ pence sterling per dollar of exchange is remitted to Genoa, and negotiated at 660 maravedis per gold crown: what is the proportional exchange between London and Genoa?

1 pezza = 115 soldi
214 soldi = 1 gold crown
1 gold crown = 660 maravedis
272 maravedis = 1 dollar
1 dollar = 34½ pence.

Rule.—Multiply 115, fixed number, by the course of exchange between Genoa and Madrid, and by the course of London on Madrid; divide the product by 58208, fixed number.

115
660

6900
690

75900
34½

303600
227700
56925

58208)2637525(45$\frac{1}{16}$ result.
309205
18165

London and Genoa through Paris.

A bill on Paris taken in London at 25 livres 2 sols tournois per pound sterling is remitted to Genoa, and negotiated at 94$\frac{7}{8}$ sols in francs per pezza of 115 soldi fuori di banco: what is the proportional exchange between London and Genoa?

1 pezza	=	94$\frac{7}{8}$ sols
20 sols	=	1 franc
80 francs	=	81 livres tournois
25 livres tournois	=	1 pound sterling.
1 pound sterling	=	204 pence sterling.

Rule.—Multiply 243, fixed number, by the course of exchange between Genoa and Paris; and divide the product by 20, fixed number, multiplied by the course of London on Paris.

20	243
25$\frac{1}{10}$	94$\frac{7}{8}$
502 div.	972
	2187
	121$\frac{1}{2}$
	60$\frac{3}{4}$
	30$\frac{3}{8}$

502)23054$\frac{3}{8}$(45$\frac{11}{16}$ result.
2974
464

Recapitulation of the proportional exchange between London and Genoa.

Through Amsterdam it comes out at	45$\frac{1}{4}$
Hamburgh will answer to remit	45
Leghorn - - - - - - -	46$\frac{1}{16}$
Lisbon will answer to draw -	47$\frac{1}{32}$
Madrid - - - - - - -	45$\frac{1}{16}$
Paris - - - - - - -	45$\frac{11}{16}$
Direct course between London and Genoa - - - - - - - - - -	46.

Application to remit.—It appears by the comparison of the above-mentioned exchanges, that the proportional exchange upon Hamburgh is the lowest, and consequently, that it would be more advantageous to

remit to Genoa by that place, than either of the others, or by a direct bill. Such remittance would establish an indirect course of 45, instead of the direct 46; so that a merchant would give only 45 pence in exchange for one pezza fuori di banco.

46 direct course: 45 indirect course :: 100*l.* - - - - -				97	16 6
Add for charges, at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. - - - - -	0	15	0	2	3 6
Advantage resulting from the arbitration - -	1	8	6		
				100	0 0

Application to draw.—If a merchant at London had to value on Genoa, instead of drawing directly, he would order his correspondent at Genoa to take a bill on Lisbon at 765, and either to remit it thither to provide for drafts from London upon Lisbon at 61$\frac{1}{2}$, or to remit it to London to be negotiated at the same price. Such operation would establish an indirect course of 47$\frac{1}{21}$, instead of the direct 46; so that a merchant would receive 47$\frac{1}{21}$ pence in exchange for a pezza.

46 direct course: 47$\frac{1}{21}$ indirect course :: 100*l.* - - - - -				102	5 7
Less for charges, at $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent - - - -	0	15	0	2	5 7
Advantages resulting from the arbitration -	1	10	7		
				100	0 0

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

A *Bill of Exchange* is an order or request in writing addressed by one person to another, to pay a certain sum of money on demand, or at a time therein specified, to a third person or to his order: or it may be made payable to bearer. In this last case, such bill is assignable by delivery only: but, where it is made payable to order, it must be transferred by indorsement and delivery.

Bills of exchange have long been in use, in the commercial world. The earliest notice we find of them is in the year 1189; when, in a charter granted to the Hamburghers by the Emperor of Germany (Frederick Barbarossa) and the Earl of Holstein, among other privileges, liberty is expressly granted to them, *to negotiate money by exchange, &c.* The Ghibelins (or partisans of the emperor in his contests with the pope) are said

to have invented about the year 1229, the practice of re-change or re-exchange on bills of exchange, on account of their damages and charges, and the interest of the money of their bills protested, which bills had been given to them for the effects they had been obliged to leave behind them, on their expulsion from Italy by the *Guelphs* or adherents to the popes.

In England, bills of exchange appear to have been first used in the reign of Edward I. who, in 1307, (when the papal nuncio had collected large sums by way of tenths, &c.) laid his injunction on the nuncio, "That neither the English coin, nor silver in mass, nor in bullion, shall be carried out of the kingdom to the pope; but that the sums so raised shall be delivered to merchants in England, *to be remitted to the pope by way of exchange.* This injunction of Edward I. was subsequently confirmed in the reign of Richard II. when (in 1381) it was enacted that no bills of exchange should be made without the King's licence. But the true nature of these bills was not properly understood in this country till the close of the 17th century, when (in 1698) an act was passed to regulate their circulation: subsequent acts and decisions of the courts of law have now completely settled this important branch of intercourse, an outline of which shall now be annexed.

Bills of exchange are divided into *foreign* and *inland*; foreign, when a merchant residing abroad draws upon his correspondent in England, or the contrary; and *inland* when both the parties reside in England. The 9 and 10 Wm. III. chap 17, and the 3 and 4 Anne, chap 9, remove all distinctions between foreign and inland bills, so far as the custom of merchants is concerned; and both are now generally governed by the same principles of law.

The difference between a promissory note or note of hand and a bill of exchange, consists merely in this respect.—That a promissory note is a written engagement to pay a specific sum at the period therein limited to the person whose name is therein stated, or sometimes to his order, or often to the bearer at large. This instrument is capable of being assigned.

In order to constitute a bill of exchange, three parties are

requisite. The person making or drawing the bill, is called the *drawer;* the person to whom it is addressed, the *drawee,* who, when he has undertaken to pay the amount, is termed the *acceptor.* The person in whose favour the bill is drawn, is called the *payee;* but if he appoint some other person to receive the money, he is then termed the *indorser,* and the person so appointed the *indorsee.*

No particular form is necessary in a bill of exchange; any order, or promise, which from the time of making it, cannot be complied with, or performed, without *the payment of money,* is a bill or note. In fact, it is *custom* that prescribes the form of the bill, and raises a contract. It is not necessary to observe the same nicety in a bill of exchange as in wills and deeds. Thus a bill payable out of a particular fund, is no bill of exchange.

Pray pay out of my growing subsistence—is no bill of exchange.

A bill, payable out of the fifth payment, as it shall become due, is not good.

Pray pay J. S. or order, at my quarterly half pay per advance, is a negotiable bill.

Bill, without the words *value received,* is no bill of exchange.

Bill, payable to *me,* or my order, is a good bill, if accepted.

Who may make a Bill of Exchange.

Any persons capable of binding themselves by a contract, may be parties to a bill of exchange, or other negotiable instrument, or be in any manner concerned in negotiating either of them. An infant, therefore, or a married woman, (except in certain cases, as where by the custom of London she has the privilege of trading as a *feme sole,* or single woman), as they are incapable of binding themselves by contract, cannot be parties to a negotiable instrument; yet such interest, negotiated by persons incapacitated, will nevertheless *be valid* as to all other *competent* parties.

Where two or three bills are drawn for the same sum (this is only the case with *foreign bills*), they should carry a condition that only one should be paid: and in a declaration in an action

on one of them, it is not necessary to aver that the other bills were not paid.

Bills of Exchange must be on proper Stamps.

Bills or notes must be certain, and not depend on any particular event or contingency.

If a bill or note be made in a foreign country, it must be conformable to the laws of that country, or it will not be valid.

If a bill or note be altered while in the hands of the *payee*, or *any other* holder, in any material instance, as date, sum, &c. without consent of the *drawee*, he will be discharged from his liability, although such bill or note may afterwards come into the hands of an *indorsee* not aware of the alteration; but in this case, if altered *before* acceptance or indorsement, the *acceptor* can take no advantage of the alteration; and the *consent* of any one of the parties to the alteration, will in general preclude him from taking an advantage of it.

If a bill be made with a proper stamp, and afterwards altered by the consent of the parties, though before negotiation, a new stamp is necessary, as it is a different contract. If, however, there be a stamp of equal or superior value, the proper one may be affixed, on payment of 40*s.* *before* the instrument is due, and 10*l.* *after* it is due. But if there is not originally a stamp amounting to the requisite value, *the omission* can never be legally supplied.

The following are the principal regulations respecting the stamps of bills of exchange (inland and foreign) and on promissory notes, which have recently passed the legislature, and take effect from the 10th of October next. (48 G. III. c. 149)

Stamps on Inland Bills of Exchange.

For every inland bill of exchange, draft, or order, for the payment to the bearer, or to order, either on demand, or otherwise, of any sum of money,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Amounting to 40*s.* and not exceeding 5*l.* 5*s*	0	1	0
Above 5*l.* 5*s.* and not exceeding 30*l.*	0	1	6
—— 30*l.* and not exceeding 50*l.*	0	2	0
—— 50*l* and not exceeding 100*l.*	0	3	0
—— 100*l.* and not exceeding 200*l.*	0	4	0
—— 200*l.* and not exceeding 500*l.*	0	5	0
—— 500*l.* and not exceeding 1000*l.*	0	7	6
—— 1000*l.* and not exceeding 3000*l.*	0	10	0
—— 3000*l.*	1	0	0

Inland bill, &c. for payment of any sum, though not made payable to the bearer or to order, if the same shall be delivered to the payee, or some person on his behalf:—the same duty as on a bill of exchange for the like sum, payable to bearer or order.

Inland Bill, &c. for payment of any sum, weekly, monthly, or at any other stated periods, if made payable to the bearer, or to order, or if delivered to the payee or some person on his or her behalf;—where the total amount of the money thereby made payable shall be specified therein, or can be ascertained therefrom:—the same duty as on a bill payable to bearer or order, for a sum equal to such total amount.

And where the total amount of the money thereby made payable shall be indefinite:—the same duty as on a bill for the sum therein expressed only.

The following instruments shall be deemed inland bills, &c. viz.

All drafts or orders for the payment of any sum, by a bill or promissory note, or for delivery of any such bill or note, in payment or satisfaction of any sum; where such drafts or orders shall require the payment or delivery to be made, to the bearer or to order, or shall be delivered to the payee, or some person on his or her behalf.

All receipts given by any bankers or others, for money received, which shall entitle the persons paying the money, or

the bearer of such receipts, to receive the like sum from any third person or persons.

All bills, drafts, or orders for payment of any sum, out of any particular fund, which may or may not be available; or upon any condition or contingency, which may or may not happen; if the same shall be made payable to the bearer or to order, or if the same shall be delivered to the payee or some person on his or her behalf,

Stamps on Foreign Bills of Exchange.

For every foreign bill of exchange, (or bill of exchange drawn in, but payable out of, Great Britain), if drawn singly, and not in a set: the same duty as on an inland bill of the same amount and tenor.

Foreign bills of exchange, drawn in sets, according to the custom of merchants; for every bill of each set; where the sum

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
made payable thereby shall not exceed 100*l.*	0	1	0
Above 100*l.* and not exceeding 200*l.*	0	2	0
—— 200*l.* and not exceeding 500*l.*	0	3	0
—— 500*l.* and not exceeding 1000*l.*	0	4	0
—— 1000*l.* and not exceeding 3000*l.*	0	5	0
—— 3000*l.*	0	10	0

Exemptions from the preceding (and all other Stamp) Duties.

All bills of exchange, or bank post bills, issued by the Bank of England:

All bills, orders, remittance bills, and remittance certificates, drawn by commissioned officers, masters, and surgeons in the navy, or by any commissioner of the navy, under the authority of the 35th Geo. III. for more expeditious payment of the wages of certain navy officers:

All bills drawn pursuant to any former Act of Parliament, by the commissioners of the navy, or by the commissioners for victualling the navy, or by the commissioners for managing the transport service, and for taking care of sick and wounded seamen, upon and payable by the treasurer of the navy:

All drafts or orders for payment of any sum to bearer on demand, and drawn upon any bankers, or any persons acting as a banker, who shall reside or transact the business of a banker, within ten miles of the place where such drafts or orders shall be drawn; provided such place shall be specified in such drafts or orders; and provided the same shall bear date on or before the day, on which the same shall be issued; and provided the same do not direct the payment to be made, by bills or promissory notes:

All bills, for the pay and allowances of His Majesty's land forces, or for other expenditures liable to be charged in the public regimental or district accounts, which shall be drawn, according to the forms now prescribed or hereafter to be prescribed by His Majesty's orders, by the paymasters of regiments or corps, or by the chief paymaster or deputy paymaster and accountant of the army depôt, or by the paymasters of recruiting districts, or by the paymasters of detachments, or by the officer or officers authorized to perform the duties of the paymastership, during a vacancy, or the absence, suspension, or incapacity of any such paymaster as aforesaid; save and except such bills as shall be drawn in favor of contractors or others, who furnish bread or forage to His Majesty's troops, and who by their contracts or agreements shall be liable to pay the stamp duties on the bills given in payment for the articles supplied by them.

Stamps on Promissory Notes.

For every promissory note, for the payment, to the bearer on demand, of any sum of money,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Above 1*l.* 1*s.*	0	0	4
—— 1*l.* 1*s.* and under 2*l.* 2*s.*	0	0	8
—— 2*l.* 2*s.* and under 5*l.* 5*s.*	0	1	0
—— 5*l.* 5*s.* and under 20*l.*	0	1	6
—— 20*l.* and under 30*l.*	0	3	0
—— 30*l.* and under 50*l.*	0	4	6
—— 50*l.* and under 100*l.*	0	7	6

Which notes for any sum, not exceeding 2*l.* 2*s.* may be re-

issued, after payment thereof, as often as shall be thought fit; and the notes for any sum, exceeding 2*l.* 2*s.* and not exceeding 100*l.* may be re-issued from time to time after payment thereof, until the expiration of three years from the date thereof, but not afterwards.

Promissory note, for the payment, in any other manner than to the bearer on demand, of any sum of money,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Amounting to 40*s.* and not exceeding 5*l.* 5*s.*	0	1	0
Above 5*l.* 5*s.* and under 30*l.*	0	1	6
—— 30*l.* and under 50*l.*	0	2	0
—— 50*l.* and under 100*l.*	0	3	0

These notes are not to be re-issued, after being once paid.

Promissory note, for the payment, either to the bearer on demand, or in any other manner than to the bearer on demand, of any sum of money,

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Above 100*l.* and under 200*l.*	0	4	0
—— 200*l.* and under 500*l.*	0	5	0
—— 500*l.* and under 1000*l.*	0	7	6
—— 1000*l.* and under 3000*l.*	0	10	0
—— 3000*l.*	1	0	0

These notes are not to be re-issued, after being once paid.

Promissory note, for payment of any sum by instalments, or of several sums of money, at different times, so that the whole of the money to be paid shall be definite and certain:—The same duty is to be paid as on a promissory note, payable after date, for a sum equal to the whole amount of the money to be paid.

And the following instruments shall be deemed and taken to be promissory notes, within the intent and meaning of the Act; viz.

All notes promising payment of any sums out of any particular fund, which may or may not be available; or upon any condition or contingency, which may or may not happen; if the same shall be made payable to bearer, or to order, and if the

same shall be definite and certain, and not amount in the whole to 20*l.*

And all receipts for money deposited in any Bank, or in the hands of any bankers, which shall contain any agreement or memorandum, importing that interest shall be paid for the money so deposited.

Exemptions from the Duties on Promissory Notes.

All notes, promising payment of any sum out of any particular fund, which may or may not be available; or upon any condition which may or may not be performed; where the same shall or shall not be made payable to bearer or to order, if the same shall amount to twenty pounds, or be indefinite;

And all other instruments, bearing in any degree the form or style of promissory notes, but which in law shall be deemed special agreements, except those hereby expressly directed to be deemed promissory notes.

But such of the notes and instruments here exempted from the duty on promissory notes, shall nevertheless be liable to the duty which may attach thereon, as agreements or otherwise.

Exemptions from the preceding (and all other Stamp) Duties

All promissory notes for the payment of money, issued by the Bank of England.

In addition to the above regulations concerning the stamps, the following provisions have further been made by the same act.

Persons making, accepting, or paying bills of exchange or promissory notes not duly stamped, incur a penalty of 50*l.* for every offence. 48 G. 3. c. 149. §. 11.

Persons issuing bills or drafts post dated, or without mentioning the place where drawn, *without stamps*, under colour of the exemption in favor of banker's checks, shall forfeit 100*l.* for every offence. Persons receiving such bills or drafts, and also bankers or persons acting as bankers, (upon whom such drafts shall be drawn) paying the same, incur a like penalty of 100*l.*

for each offence, if they know them to be so post dated, &c. as above mentioned; and moreover shall not be allowed the money so paid or any part thereof, in account against the persons by or for whom such draft was drawn, or his executors or administrators, or his assignees or creditors in case of bankruptcy, or any other persons claiming under them. § 12.

Promissory notes for 2*l.* 2*s.* or less, duly stamped, may after payment thereof be re-issued from time to time. And also notes above 2*l.* 2*s.* and not exceeding 3*l.* 3*s.* may be re-issued for *three years only*. Promissory notes, re-issuable under the 44 G. III. c. 98, and which shall be in circulation on the 10th of October, 1808, may be re-issued for the following limited periods, viz. If dated *before* the 25th of June, 1806, they may continue re-issuable until the expiration of three years from their date respectively, but not afterwards. If dated *after* June 25th, 1806, they may continue re-issuable until 24th June, 1809, but not afterwards: and all promissory notes for payment to bearer on demand, not exceeding 2*l.* 2*s.* which shall be actually and *bona fide* issued and in circulation before or upon Oct. 10, 1808, duly stamped according to the 44 G. III. c. 98, shall continue re-issuable for three years from their respective dates. Such notes so permitted to be re-issued, are to be deemed good and valid as upon their first issuing. Persons fraudulently issuing notes contrary to these provisions, incur a penalty of 50*l.* for every offence. § 13.

Promissory notes, re-issuable until three years from their respective dates, and also until the 24th June, 1809, shall on payment thereof at any time from the said 24th June, be cancelled: and all notes not re-issuable, are to be cancelled immediately on payment. Persons, re-issuing such notes contrary to law, and not cancelling the same, forfeit 50*l.* for every offence; and are answerable for the duties on every such note the same is liable for, as if it were then issued for the first time; and persons, *knowingly taking* notes so re-issued contrary to law, forfeit 20*l.* for every offence. § 14.

Promissory notes and bills of the Bank of England are ex-

empted from duty on paying 42,000*l.* per annum; which compensation is to be reduced 4000*l.* when the Bank shall cease to issue notes for less than 2*l.* § 15.

The Bank of Scotland, Royal Bank of Scotland, and British Linen Company, may issue notes for 1*l.* one guinea, 2*l.* and two guineas on unstamped paper, accounting for the duties. § 16.

Re-issuable notes are not to be issued by bankers or others without licences to be obtained for that purpose from the commissioners of stamps: and persons applying for such licences are to deliver specimens of their notes.—Penalty for issuing notes without licence, 100*l.* for each offence. § 17, 18.

But the Bank of Scotland, Royal Bank of Scotland, and British Linen Company, are to take out licences only for any new establishments or branches they may form, subsequent to the passing of this act. §. 19.

Such licences are to continue in force, notwithstanding alteration in partnerships. §. 20.

Promissory notes, made out of Great Britain, are not to be made negotiable in Great Britain, unless they are properly stamped, on pain of *receivers* and *payers* forfeiting 20*l.* for every offence: Bank notes made and payable only in Ireland, excepted. §. 21.

Acceptance of Bills.

The *acceptor* of a bill is, by the custom of merchants, as effectually bound by his acceptance, as if he had been the original drawer: and, having once accepted it, he cannot afterwards revoke it.

An acceptance may be *absolute* to the bill at all events, or it may be *partial*, as to pay a certain part of it; or, *conditional*, that is to say, upon the performance of a certain condition: in this case, when such condition is performed, the acceptance becomes *absolute*.

An acceptance may also be collateral, as an acceptance *upon protest*. An acceptance may be either given *verbally* or in writing; the latter, however, is the most usual and regular. But, any thing tending to shew that the party means to be bound by

his undertaking, such as the signature of his initials; the day of the month; keeping the bill a longer time than usual; or any verbal promise, or agreement, will be tantamount to an acceptance.

An *absolute acceptance*, is an engagement to pay the bill according to its tenor; it is usually given by writing upon the bill accepted, with the name or initial of the drawee. The holder of a bill has a right to insist on a written acceptance, which is essentially necessary to give the instrument the full benefit of circulation. In accepting a bill payable after sight, it is customary also to write the day on which the acceptance is made. If the drawee keep the bill a longer time than usual, or do any other act, which upon a fair construction gives credit to the instrument, and thereby induces the holder not to protest it as dishonoured, this will amount to an absolute acceptance, as will also an agreement to pay it at a future day.

A *conditional acceptance*, is an agreement to pay according to the tenor of the acceptance, as where the party renders himself liable for payment, on a contingency only. Any act which evinces an intention not to be bound, unless on a certain event, will be sufficient to give the acceptance the operation of a conditional one. Conditional acceptances become absolute as soon as the contingency happens, or the condition is performed.

When a conditional acceptance is made in writing, the party giving it, should also express the condition, otherwise he will not be able to avail himself of such condition, against any other party.

A *partial acceptance*, is an agreement to pay according to the tenor of the acceptance, and may vary with respect to the sum, time, or place; it may also vary from the tenor, in the manner in which the acceptor undertakes to pay the bill. Either of these acceptances, although the holder may refuse each, will be binding on the acceptor; and the holder of the bill, in either of these cases, if he mean on default of payment to have recourse to the other parties, should give notice to all of them, of such acceptance.

Acceptance upon honour, or supra protest, is a *collateral acceptance,* and may be made where the drawee refuses to accept, and some third person, after protest for non-acceptance, accepts for the honour of the drawer, or any particular indorser; in which latter case, he should immediately send the protest to the indorser. Not only a stranger, but the drawee, may accept a bill for honour of the drawer, or any of the indorsees.

It has been held, that the bill should be left with the drawee twenty-four hours, that he may look into his account, and determine whether he will accept or not; but a bill or note, need not be left on a presentment for payment.

Where there are two joint traders, and a bill is drawn on both of them, the acceptance of the one binds the other: but it is otherwise if it concern the acceptor only in a distinct interest.

Payment of the Bill.

The *indorser* of a bill is as liable as the first drawer; because the *indorsement* is in the nature of a new bill. To indorse a bill, with a fictitious name, is forgery, though such indorsement be useless.

A *presentment,* either for payment or acceptance, must be made at seasonable hours. In case a *bill* be not *regularly paid,* the holder has a right to recover not only the principal, but also in certain cases costs and damages.

Notice is that information, which the holder of a negotiable instrument is bound to give to all the antecedent parties. If the drawee refuse to accept, or having accepted, if he refuse payment, or if he offer an acceptance varying from the bill; in either of the above cases *the bill is dishonoured;* and the holder, in case of neglect to communicate notice within a reasonable time, will not be at liberty to resort to the other parties; who by such negligence, will be discharged from their respective obligations.

Notice of conditional or partial acceptance should be given to the other parties to the bill, by the *holder* in default of payment; for if under these circumstances a general notice of non-accept-

ance be given to any of the parties, omitting to mention in such notice, the nature of the acceptance offered, the acceptor is discharged, by this act of the holder from his acceptance.

Protest.

If before a bill be accepted, and even before it be due, it shall be indorsed to any person, the said indorsee may, immediately after the drawee has refused to accept it, bring an action against the indorser.

A protest is absolutely necessary on a foreign bill, where it is refused acceptance or payment, in order to charge the drawer.

The payee must demand acceptance from the drawee before protest.

If a payee dies, there can be no protest before probate or administration.

If a bill, left for acceptance, be lost, the drawee must give a note for the payment thereof; otherwise it may be protested.

If a bill be lost, and no new one can be had, and the drawee does not insist on having the original, but refuses payment on another account, a protest made on a copy is sufficient.

A protest is good evidence of non-acceptance or non-payment until the contrary is proved.

A *protest*, it may be observed, is an act of a notary public stating that a bill has been presented for acceptance or for payment, and refused; and declaring that the acceptor, indorsers &c. shall be liable for damages, &c. and to this instrument all foreign courts give entire credit. In the first instance, the notary, marks, or *notes*, the minute of refusal on the bill itself, and afterwards the instrument is drawn out and attested under his hand and seal. The want of a *protest*, can in no case be supplied by noting, which is a mere preparatory minute, of which the law takes no cognizance as distinguished from a protest.

If there be no notary resident at or near the place, the bill must, when payable, be protested by some substantial resident, in the presence of two or more witnesses, and should in general be made at the place where payment is refused; but when a bill is drawn abroad, directed to the drawee at Bristol or London,

or any other place, requesting him to pay the payee in London, the protest for non-acceptance of such bill, may be made either at Southampton or London.

Notice in case of Foreign Bills when to be given.

Notice should be given on the day of refusal to accept, if any post or ordinary conveyance set out on the day, and if not by the next earliest conveyance.

An usance is generally understood to mean only a month. Instead of an express limitation by months or days, we continually find the bills drawn or payable at Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hamburgh, Altona, Paris, or any other place in France, Cadiz, Madrid, Bilboa, Leghorn, Genoa, or Venice, limited by the *usance*, that is the usage between those places and this country.

An usance between this kingdom and Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Hamburgh, Altona, Paris, or any place in France, is one calendar month from the date of the bill; an *usance* between us and Cadiz, Madrid, or Bilboa, two; and *an usance* between us and Leghorn, Genoa, or Venice, three. A *double usance* is double the accustomed time; an *half usance*, half. Upon an *half usance*, if it be necessary to divide a month, the division, notwithstanding the difference of the length of months, shall contain fifteen days.

The following are the Stamp Duties, imposed by the 48 G. 3. c. 149. on Protests of Bills of Exchange, and Promissory notes.

	£.	s.	d.
Under 20*l.* - - - - -	0	2	0
Above 20*l.* and under 100*l.* - -	0	3	0
Above 100*l.* and under 500*l.* - -	0	5	0
500*l.* and upwards - - - -	0	10	0

The following particulars are subjoined for the information of such of our readers who are less conversant in the business of bills of exchange; as a due regard to them may, possibly, save much future trouble and inconvenience.

The drawer of bills should be well satisfied that they will be accepted and duly honoured before he draws: to this end, it is requisite that he be assured of having effects in the hands of the

person drawn upon, and also that he be a man of integrity and punctuality, who will not dishonor his paper, but pay it regularly as it is due.

The acceptor should be careful to accept no bill but what he has effects in his hands to answer.

To insist upon his correspondent advising of each bill as soon as drawn, specifying the number, date, sum, and to whom payable; for, if he should accept or pay a forged draft, the loss will fall on himself.

To adjust and balance all accounts of this nature, at least once in three months, and oftener if the drafts are large and continual.

The holder of a bill should exchange no drafts for a stranger, where he is not convinced of the validity thereof from the *writing* of the drawer or the acceptor; if he be not satisfied on this head, he may offer to send the bill to one of the parties, and, when in cash, that he will account with him for the value. He should also see that the bill be drawn upon a proper stamp, and make the person, paying the bill, indorse his name on the back. Take a regular copy of the particulars of the bill: should be made in a book.

If the bill be not already accepted, present it for acceptance. If the person it is drawn upon will not accept, and also adds he will not pay it when due, return it the indorser, or drawer immediately, taking a good bill or cash for the same.

But, if the drawee says he may pay it when due, wait till that day, present it for payment, and if then refused, have it protested, and for the amount call upon the indorser. But, as you have at present the indorser and drawer as your security, be cautious how you give up the bill to either for their single security, if doubtful.

When you remit a bill, indorse, on the back thereof, "Pay the contents to A. B., of C., or order, D. E." This will prevent the bill being negotiated, should it fall into bad hands.

If the bill be payable to bearer, write, upon the face thereof, "Sent by post, December, 1807, to A. B., of C. D. E." in red ink.—Indorse no bill until you pay it away.

NEW CHANNELS FOR TRADE.

SPAIN.

THE recent events that have occurred in Spain, naturally render that country an object of peculiar attention at the present crisis: and the beneficial consequences, in a commercial point of view, (which promise to result from our assistance of its patriotic inhabitants, in their arduous and noble contest for liberty,) give it a further claim to notice in this department of the Commercial Magazine. We therefore lay before our readers a view of its commercial geography and trade, with which we have been favoured, purposely for the *Tradesman*. The importance of this country at the present time will, we trust, amply compensate for its length, compared with that of some other articles.

Natural Situation.

Spain is situated on the most western part of the continent of Europe, and is surrounded on three sides by the sea; and on the north is separated from France by the Pyrenean Mountains. On the east and south it is bounded by the Mediterranean Sea, the Streights of Gibraltar, and part of the Atlantic Ocean; on the west by the same ocean; and on the north by the Bay of Biscay and the Pyrences. It lies between the 36th and 44th degree of north latitude; and its western extremity is about 9 degrees of west longitude from London. From north to south, its greatest length is about 500 miles, and from east to west (including Portugal, which was antiently part of this country, and is separated from it only by artificial boundaries *), about 600 miles; thus forming almost a compact square.

Spain lies, for the most part, in the temperate zone, and its climate has been deservedly praised as equal, if not superior, to that of any country in Europe: in the southern provinces, however, the heat of the weather proves unfriendly to health, and malignant fevers sometimes carry off large numbers of the inha-

* Portugal is reserved for our next month. Ed.

bitants. But the chains of mountains, which intersect Spain at different intervals in a direction from east to west, contribute to temper the climate, and supply cooling breezes. In the southern provinces, the sea-breeze blows from about nine in the morning, until five in the afternoon, and thus agreeably moderates the heat of summer; while the winters of the northern provinces are mitigated by their vicinity to the ocean, whence gales rather humid than frosty are supplied.

The face of the country, a recent intelligent traveller remarks, is in most seasons delightful: it abounds with excellent pasturage, with noble vineyards, (from the produce of which the finest sherry and other white wines are manufactured), and beautiful groves of orange trees, and the hills are covered with fragrant wild plants; and the mountainous districts produce large quantities of the celebrated *esparte grass;* which, on account of its peculiar toughness, is employed in the manufacture of *ropes*, chair-bottoms, mats, &c. The flat sandy tracts (which occur principally in the neighbourhood of Alicant and Barcelona,) are covered with the *salsola sativa L.* (a species of salt wert), the species of which yield a pure alkaline salt, known in commerce by the name of *Barilla;* many thousand tons are annually manufactured, partly for the preparation of the celebrated Castile or Spanish soap, and partly also for foreign commerce.

The soil of Spain is, in general, light and friable, upon a stratum of gypsum, (otherwise denominated *plaister of Paris,*) which supplies an excellent manure. "The common course of husbandry," Mr. Townsend observes, "about Barcelona, begins with wheat; which being ripe in June, is immediately succeeded by Indian corn, hemp, millet, cabbage, kidney-beans, or lettuce. The second year these same crops succeed each other as before. The next year they take barley, beans, or vetches; which, coming off the ground before Midsummer, are followed as in the former years, by other crops, only changing them according to the season, so as to have on the same spot the greatest possible variety." Wheat produces ten for one; but in

rainy seasons fifteen. Near Carthagena the course is wheat, barley, and fallow. For wheat they plough thrice, and sow from the middle of November to the beginning of December; in July they reap from ten to one hundred for one, as the season happens to be humid. The Huerta, or rich vale of Alicant yields a perpetual succession of crops. Barley is sown in September, reaped in April, succeeded by maize, reaped in September; and a mixed crop of esculents follow. Wheat is sown in November, and reaped in June; flax in September, pulled in May. In the vale of Valencia wheat yields from twenty to forty; barley from eighteen to twenty-four; oats from twenty to thirty; maize one hundred; rice forty. In the more southern provinces the land is almost equally fertile; and the sugar-cane is cultivated with success near Granada. Agriculture is greatly impeded in Spain by the superior attention paid to the large flocks of sheep, which are authorized by a special code, the mesta, to travel from one province to another, as the season presents pasturage in the vales, or on the mountains. The Merino sheep, or flocks, thus privileged, are computed at 5,000,000; and one nobleman has sometimes 40,000. The fleece is esteemed double the value to that of other sheep; but the checks given to agriculture by such privileges, unknown to all other countries, are incalculable.

The Spanish breed of sheep, indeed, has long been celebrated as being, perhaps, superior to any other in the world, both for the delicacy of its mutton, and especially the beauty and fineness of the fleece. For these qualities, the Spanish sheep (usually denominated Merinos,) are unquestionably indebted to the salubrity of the air, the *use of salt*, and the aromatic pastures: but experience has shewn, (contrary to the apprehension of some wool growers) that these qualities do not deteriorate by a change of climate; and the fleeces, procured in England, by Spanish crosses, without native breeds, and also by subsequent breeding from those crosses, have been abundantly proved to be in every respect equal to the finest Spanish wool; a circumstance this,

which promises to be of incalculable advantage in the progressive improvement of our staple English commodity.—Woot *.

Beside the sheep, Spain boasts of a noble breed of horses, which have been celebrated in every age for their velocity and beauty: the mules are excellent, and the ass, though not equal to that of Arabia, is not the degraded ignoble animal which we are accustomed to consider him in Britain. Forests abound also in this country, which supply the Spanish navy principally with its timber, and are the property of the crown.

Formerly, Spain was celebrated for its extensive and productive silver mines, (one of which is recorded to have produced to the celebrated Hannibal 300lbs. weight *per diem*.) At present the chief silver mines are those of Gaudalcanal, in the Sierra Morena. At Almaden, in La Mancha, are valuable mines of quicksilver, which are chiefly remitted to Spanish America, and employed in refining the more precious metals. Calamine appears near Alcavas, cobalt in the Pyrenees; antimony in La Mancha; copper on the frontiers of Portugal; tin in Galicia; and lead is common in many districts. The iron of Spain is abundant, and still maintains its high character; and coals are found in the district of Villa Franca, in Catalonia, where also occur gold, silver, copper, and lead. Amber and jet (in Spanish Azabache) are found together in the territory of Belonchia in the Asturias.

Spain is watered by several fine rivers: the principal are the *Ebro* (from which the country antiently derived its name Iberia); a noble stream that rises in the Asturian mountains, and flows into the Mediterranean after a south-eastern course of about 380 miles. The *Tagus*, which derives its source from the west of Arragon, and flows westward through the heart of Spain and Portugal into the Atlantic, a course of 450 miles:—The Guadalaviar, Guadalquivier, Segaro, Douro, Minho, Guadiana, and some

* For an account of the modes in which the superiority (alluded to by our correspondent,) has been attained, the reader is referred to the valuable memoir on British Wool, communicated in our preceding number.—Editor.

others that require no particular notice. The inland navigations of this country, though commenced upon united principles of grandeur and utility, have been permitted to languish through the want of resources, and the slow measures of the court, rather than by any indolence of the superintendants and labourers. The great canal of Arragon seems to remain in a state of imperfection, though we are told that two branches are completed from the Ebro towards Navarre, and have been attended with the most beneficial consequences. Another canal was to begin at Segovia, or about 40 miles north of Madrid, thence to extend to the bay of Biscay. This is termed the canal of Castile. The canal of Guadarama was conducted with more spirit, and is probably completed. It was to open near the Escurial, and proceed south to the Tajo or Tagus.

This country is divided into fourteen provinces, viz.

1. Galicia.	6. Catalonia.	11. Estremadura.
2. Asturias.	7. Valencia.	12. Leon.
3. Biscay.	8. Murcia.	13. Old Castile.
4. Navarre.	9. Granada.	14. New Castile.
5. Arragon.	10. Andalusia.	

The population of Spain is calculated at eleven millions; which is but trifling, compared with the extent of the country. The causes of this decrease is understood to be, first the injudicious expulsion of the Jews after the subjugation of Granada from the Moors;---the expulsion also of the latter by the bigotted king Philip III.;---the incessant internal wars which for 700 years were conducted against the Moors before they were finally conquered, and which necessarily concurred to depopulate the provinces;---the frequent malignant fevers that devastate the southern provinces;---and lastly, (although, perhaps, one of the most powerful causes of the decrease of population,) the very large proportion of unmarried clergy and persons in monastic orders, who constitute not less than one-twentieth part of the whole;---to which must be added, the numerous emigrations to America and the *colonies.* Of the latter, some notice may be found in a future number.

The government of this country is a despotic monarchy, the

states or cortes (somewhat analagous to our parliaments,) having scarcely assembled for upwards of three centuries. The despotism of the sovereign, however, has been amply balanced by the powers of the church, whose mandates the noblesse implicitly obey, although her influence is perhaps beginning to decline. In addition to this, several provincial, and other councils, concur to mitigate the rigours of despotism, as *they* are rendered answerable for any impolitic or unsuccessful measures. Of these councils, the following are the most distinguished.

I. The council of dispatches, called also the junto, or cabinet council, being composed of the king and his ministers of state.

II. The council of state, in which the king presides, and of which the archbishop of Toledo is always a member.

III. The royal council of finances, called the Hazienda.

IV. The supreme council of war.

V. The supreme council of Castile.

VI. The supreme council of Arragon.

VII. The supreme council of the inquisition.

VIII. The royal council of the orders of knighthood.

IX. The royal council of the Indies.

X. That of the crusada, composed of a commissary general, a member of the council of Castile, and another of that of Arragon, who arrange the subsidies to be granted by the clergy, under the pretext of war against the infidels.

These councils (as already intimated,) are responsible for all the unwise steps that may be taken by the government: and to this *responsibility* we may ascribe the unanimity and spirit of the Spanish Patriots in their glorious struggle for national liberty and good order. As they are held in the principal cities of the different provinces, a concise retrospect of the most remarkable, may enable the reader to comprehend more fully the important operations now taking place in Spain.

Madrid, as being the residence of the sovereign, (although of comparatively recent fame,) has the first claim to notice. Philip II., in the sixteenth century, first established his court here: and the nobility, in consequence, erecting numerous palaces,

this formerly obscure town began to assume an air of grandeur. The centrical position seems the chief advantage, for the environs can boast of little beauty or variety. The river Manzenares is, in winter, a torrent, but dry in summer: over it is an elegant bridge, which occasioned a sarcastic remark, that the bridge should be sold, in order to purchase water. This metropolis contains 13 parishes, 7,938 houses, 32,745 families, amounting to a population of 147,354. The convents are 66; and there are fifteen gates of granite, many of which are elegant. The chief is the Puerta de Alcala, of three arches, the central being 70 feet in height. The churches and monasteries contain many noble paintings, and the royal palaces display considerable magnificence. The new palace presents four fronts of 470 feet in length, and 100 in height, enriched with numerous pillars and pilasters. The foundation was laid in 1737, three years after the ancient palace had fallen a sacrifice to the flames. The audience-chamber is deservedly admired, being a double cube of 90 feet, hung with crimson velvet, and adorned with a sumptuous canopy and painted ceiling. The prado is a spacious course, in which the great display their elegant equipages.

At Madrid are the royal manufactures of china, saltpetre, &c. but the city has little trade, and chiefly prospers by the presence of the court, and confluence of the great, whose rents are remitted to the capital to the great injury of the kingdom at large.

Next, in point of importance to this city, are the chief seaports, which, (Mr. Pinkerton observes,) are enriched by commerce; while the cities in the interior decline from the want of agriculture and inland navigation. The commerce of America formerly centered at Seville, but was afterwards removed to Cadiz, a city which is supposed to contain about 70,000 souls. The two cathedrals are grand; and there is an hospital which will contain 6000 patients. The hospicio, or general workhouse, is an interesting establishment, containing more than 800 poor of all ages, who are here trained to industry.

At Seville, it should be remembered, are held the deliberations of the supreme junta; whose vigorous and patriotic decla-

rations have so essentially contributed to direct the operations of the Spaniards in their present arduous contest. In the harbour of Cadiz a French fleet was blockaded for several months by a British squadron; and of which fleet the Spaniards lately took possession, after a long and severe cannonading.

Malaga is esteemed the second port in the kingdom, and is also celebrated for excellent wines, the rich Malaga, the mountain, so called from the hills which produce the grape, and the tent, or tinto, so styled from its deep red tinge. Malaga stands in a valley surrounded with hills, the houses high, the streets narrow and dirty. Inhabitants about 40,000: the cathedral, begun in 1528, is not yet finished; the convents are 25, but of small account. This city swarms with thieves and mendicants. The municipal government rests with a corregidor, or mayor, appointed by the crown; but the regidors or aldermen are hereditary. There are also two syndicos or tribunes to protect the people.

Towards the S. E. is the third most considerable port of Spain, that of Barcelona. The streets are narrow and crooked; the churches rather rich than beautiful. The hospicio contains about 1400 industrious poor, and there is a house of correction, which sometimes includes even women of rank, if guilty of drunkenness, or other low vices. The inhabitants of Barcelona are computed at more than 100,000; and industry prevails here, being a native virtue of the Catalonians: the chief manufactures are silk, cotton, and wool, excellent fire-arms and cutlery; the chief imports, corn, fish, and woollen goods; exports, wine, brandy, cloth, and leather. During peace it is supposed that 1000 vessels enter this port; of which half are Spanish, 120 French, 100 English, and 60 Danes. Barcelona stands in a plain open to the S. E., but protected by hills on the north and west, being a healthy and delightful residence; but the east wind commonly brings fog, and produces such irritability, that the best friends at such periods rather wish to avoid each other.

The principal port in the north is Corunna, with which a direct intercourse is now established from this country, and which

our seamen call the Groyn. Its harbour is large and safe; the town of a circular form; but the poverty of the surrounding province of Galicia affords few resources for trade, and many of the natives are dispersed over Spain, and even Portugal, as day-labourers and servants, being universally esteemed for their probity and fidelity.

Of the other inland cities of Spain, Oviedo and Leon are now of little importance, and can only boast of their ancient fame, as having been successively the capitals of the Spanish monarchy, in its struggles against the Moors. Both these places, however, have signalised themselves by their strenuous exertions in the present noble contest for liberty.

Pampelona, the chief city of Navarre, is more remarkable for the learning of some of its prelates than for any other circumstance. The inhabitants are about 5000. Burgos, the see of an archbishop, retains vestiges of former opulence. Valladolid, in the same province of Old Castile, contains some woollen manufactures, and many goldsmiths and jewellers.

Saragossa, the chief town of Arragon, is the ancient Cæsarea Augusta, and displays many rich churches and convents. The university contains about 2000 students. There are no manufactures: though it is to be hoped that these will be encouraged by the great canal of Arragon, projected, like other Spanish works, on a most magnificent scale, and of the length of about 250 English miles, from the mouth of the Ebro to St. Andero in the western extremity of Biscay; thus uniting the Mediterranean with the Atlantic.

On the south of Madrid first occurs Toledo, a city of considerable fame, and remarkable situation; for the river Tajo, or Tagus, passing between two mountains of granite, almost surrounds one of them, on which is placed the city, arising like a cone. Toledo was formerly the royal residence; and contains a grand palace, built in the reign of Charles V. The manufacture of arms was long famous, and has been recently revived. The archbishopric is computed at 90,000*l.* annually; but the inhabitants, once calculated at 200,000, are now reduced to 25,000.

Badajos, in Estremadura, is remarkable for its position on

the very confines of Portugal, and is the see of a bishop. In the southern provinces appears Seville, famous till the year 1720, as the mart of American trade. The inhabitants are computed at 80,000; and the churches and convents are opulent and beautiful. The chief manufactures are silk, and recently snuffs (a royal monopoly), not only the common Spanish, but rappee, as it was found that the latter was smuggled from France. The tobacco employs 220 manufacturers, who are strictly examined and guarded. Seville is esteemed the chief *city* of Spain. Madrid being only a *town*, distinguished by the royal residence.

Murcia, the capital of the province so called, is of considerable account, and situated in one of the most beautiful vales in Spain. The inhabitants are probably about 60,000. There is a beautiful bridge over the Segura; and the cathedral is lofty, but cannot boast of internal opulence or beauty.

Granada has been long celebrated as the paradise of Spain, though the southern provinces are in general unhealthy. This city stands in a vale bounded by hills, beyond which to the south is the Sierra Nevada, so called because the mountains are covered with perpetual snow. The inhabitants are supposed to be 80,000; here is a Moorish palace, and adjoining is another erected by Charles V. The cathedral and convents contain excellent pictures by Spanish masters. The municipal government is in a corregidor and twenty-four regidors. There are beautiful public walks, and the environs are delightful and well cultivated.

To these places must be added Gibraltar; which, though it belongs to the British crown, yet has a claim to be noticed here, as forming, in fact, a part of Spain.

Gibraltar, so called from a Moorish or Arabic denomination, signifying the mountain of Tarik, who conducted the Moors into Spain, stands on the west side of a rocky mountain called Calpe by the ancients; and to the west of the town is a large bay. In 1462 it was taken from the Moors; and in 1704 fell into the hands of the English. The siege during the American war, is of fresh and celebrated memory. The inhabitants of the

town are about 5000; and the garrison generally amounts to as many. The number and strength of the military works, and the vast galleries opened in the calcareous rock, excite admiration. There is a stalactitic cave, that of St. Michael, and bones are found in the rock, which seem to have fallen into the cavities, where they are enveloped in the exuding petrefaction. The fortress, in the opinion of most military men, is absolutely impregnable.—The British garrison have rendered essential service to the Spaniards: and our merchants there lately gave an illustrious instance of British liberality, by voluntarily presenting the Spanish general at Cadiz with a large sum of money to pay his troops, to whom the government were considerably in arrears.

Manufactures.

The manufactures of Spain are (in time of peace at least,) conducted with great spirit and assiduity, notwithstanding the prejudices of the great and the inquisitorial power of the ecclesiastics, (which, however, are now beggining to relax,) and which cramp all genius and invention, and constrain the mind to revolve in the same continual circuit.

The Spanish manufactures consist of the following articles, viz,

Broad cloths, which are made at Brihuega and Guadalajara; *china,* at the palace of Buen Retiro; *cards,* at Madrid and Malaga; *glass,* at San Ildefonso; *paper,* in Segara; *various articles of pottery,* at Talavera; *salt-petre and tapestry,* at Madrid and different other places; *stockings and tissue,* at Valdemore; and *swords,* at Toledo, which place is celebrated for the peculiar temper of the sword blades. These manufactures are the exclusive monopoly of the crown of Spain, which monopoly necessarily contributes to check their producing that extensive benefit, which well-conducted manufactures afford to a country. The crown also possesses the monopoly of brandy, gunpowder, lead, quicksilver (the whole of which is sent to the Spanish colonies in South America), salt, sealing-wax, sulphur and tobacco. Every possible encouragement, however, it should be observed, has been

given to the manufacture of silk; so that upwards of one million of persons are occupied in the rearing of silk-worms, exclusively of those who are employed in the various branches of manufacture, to which the produce of those valuable insects is applied.

Trade.

Previously to the 15th century, the commerce of Spain does not appear to have been very extensive, although her commercial intercourse with Britain was productive of mutual benefit. The discovery of America in 1492, by Christopher Columbus, and the subsequent settlements established there by the Spaniards, gave birth to their trade and riches: for, though they were a potent nation before, in point of dominion, yet they were destitute of the sinews of power, which have since been supplied to them by the mines of Mexico and Peru.

The commerce of Spain has hitherto been carried on chiefly by foreigners, as the Spaniards in general consider traffic to be a mean employ, and consequently a derogation from that gentility, which the majority conceive to be their hereditary birthright. But this erroneous policy was, in some degree, checked during the last century, by the adoption of a more enlarged system, and the promotion of various commercial companies, whose speculations greatly contributed to stimulate the ingenuity and industry of the manufacturers.

The exports from Britain to Spain consist of broad cloths, Colchester bays, and various other articles of woollen manufactures, wrought silks of different kinds, coarse and fine linen and cotton goods, fancy stuffs, provisions of various descriptions, ammunition, naval stores, iron, pewter, tin, clocks, watches, cabinet-ware, East India goods, &c. &c.

The imports from Spain to Britain, are Barilla wine, fruits of various sorts, wool, dyeing, and medicinal drugs, besides a considerable balance in our favour, which has hitherto been paid in gold or silver, the produce of the Spanish-American colonies.

Of late years, the trade with Spain has not been very extensive: in 1805, the amount of our exports to Spain and the

Canaries was 111,380*l.* and the value of our imports was 916,165*l.* leaving a balance of 794,685*l.* in our favour, which balance was paid in bullion. But the recent changes, which have taken place in this country, have in a considerable degree restored the communication between the two countries, which had been interrupted by the tyrannical government of France.

Already have those towns, (whose manufactures were formerly exported to Spain), been restored to a considerable degree of activity. And as the late order in council has declared our commercial intercourse to be restored to the same footing in which it had been previously to the commencement of the present war, we may rationally indulge the prospect of an ample balance in our favour.

Sketches of the Commerce and Productions of Great Britain.

LANCASHIRE.

In our preceding number, an outline of the boundaries, climate, river and canal navigation of this opulent County was offered: it now remains to subjoin a few particulars respecting the division of property, produce, &c. &c. previously to giving a statistical view of the principal manufacturing towns.

Division of Property.

The cotton, linen, iron, and other manufactures carried on so extensively in this country, have greatly contributed to divide the landed property more minutely since their introduction: although landed proprietors still exist, who still had very ample possessions. The remark, indeed, made by Camden, of the numerous antient families bearing the names of their places of residence, is still applicable to this county; and a long enumeration might be made of individuals, where estates and family names continue the same. The yeomanry, formerly numerous and respectable, have greatly diminished of late, but are not yet extinct; the great wealth which has been in many instances so rapidly ac-

quired by some of their neighbours, and, probably, heretofore, dependants, has offered sufficient temptations to venture their money in trade, in order that they might keep pace with these fortunate adventurers.

In most townships there is one farm still distinguished by the name of the Old Hall, or Manor House (the residence, formerly of the great proprietor of that district), which is of larger extent than any of the adjoining or neighbouring farms. Few of these farms, however, exceed 600 statute acres; many do not extend to the amount of 200. But the more general size of farms is from 50, 40, 30, down to 20 acres a piece; or even so much as will keep a horse or a cow only; or one of these, as is most convenient.

Although there is a mixture of arable and grass land, yet the latter, from the above statement, must greatly preponderate, and that to such a degree, that it has been frequently asserted, that the corn raised in Lancashire would not support the inhabitants more than three months in the year; so that the cheapest way of obtaining corn, is to purchase it at other markets.

The lands in the immediate vicinity of the great towns, are chiefly employed in pasturage; at a remoter distance, in pasturage and meadow, immense quantities of hay being requisite for the number of horses and cows kept therein. Near some places, such as Bolton, besides the demands for lands under hay and grass, a great number of acres are occupied as bleaching-grounds; and throughout the whole of the county, there are, in different places, many acres of rich land, covered with yarn, or cloth, under various operations.

These several causes have had a tendency to change the system of the agriculture of the county, and to convert the arable grounds into grass-lands; and this system of management seems yearly increasing, even in those parts which were formerly considered as the great corn districts; such as that fertile soil under the denomination of the Filde, a tract of land, from the north of

the Ribble, along the coast as far as Cocker-sands, to the turnpike-road on the east.

The quantity of waste land in Lancashire is very great, being computed at upwards of 500,000 acres, consisting of moss-lands, moors, &c. Much of this land may certainly be reclaimed by proper management; and considerable inclosures have of late years been made. There are, however, but few open or common fields remaining, the inconveniences that attended them having caused great exertions to be made, in effecting such a division of property, that each individual might have his lands contiguous, and cultivate them after his own method. Much ground is unnecessarily lost in hedges and fences, in consequence of the small size of many of the inclosures, which must necessarily obstruct the circulation of the sun and air; but this system is now begining to give way to a better mode of division in the grounds of some of the larger proprietors.

Soil and Produce.

The soil of Lancashire is of various descriptions. Most of the district between the Ribble and Mersey has at the surface a sandy loam, well fitted for the production of most cultivated vegetables. The substratum is generally red rock or clay marl. There is also a black sandy loam, somewhat different from the above, the subftratum of which is white sand, under which is clay, and then marl. There are likewise tracts of white sand lands, and a few pebbly gravel lands. Some stiff land is met with, but no obdurate clay. The vales are generally fertile; but the soil becomes more barren on approaching the hills, which are mostly composed of moor-land in a state of nature, over-run with heath and wild plants.

Mosses.

Lancashire abounds in those bogs or morrasses which bear the provincial name of *mosses*. Some of these are large tracts of land, and by their brown and sterile appearance greatly deform the face of the country. They consist of a spungy soil, composed evidently of the roots of decayed vegetables intermixed with rotten mould of the same origin. This matter is of a light colour

and texture near the surface, but becomes darker and heavier on descending, and is converted into the substance called turf or peat, which is used as a fuel, and sometimes contains so much bituminous matter as to flame at a candle. This kind of soil is several feet in depth, and contains in many parts large trees buried, and preserved from putrefaction by exclusion of the air. They are of different colours and very inflammable, but often so sound as to be capable of being worked into furniture. On penetrating quite through the moss-earth, sand or clay, the common soil of the country, is met with. Hence there can be little reason to doubt that these tracts were once forest-land, which being neglected, and suffered to be inundated, at length became bogs. The trees that grew on them were overthrown, and then covered by the rank vegetation. As plants died, others succeeded, and thus an artificial soil was produced, which continually increased. Some of these mosses now rise several feet above the level of the surrounding country. They are covered with a variety of plants proper to them; as all the tribes of heath, bilberry, cranberry, crowberry, Andromeda polifolia Lancashire asphodel, sun-dew, cotton grass, and the fragrant Myrica Gale, or bog-myrtle. In dry weather, the upper crust of turf will bear the foot, but for a large space round the ground shakes with the tread, and horses or cattle cannot venture upon it. In wet seasons the mosses are impassable, and so swollen in their substance as sometimes to conceal objects from the opposite sides which are visible in dry seasons. Some of them are partially drained by deep ditches, which discharge a water deeply tinctured with brown, and unfit for use. Were it not for such drains, they would probably sometimes swell to bursting, as Solway-moss in Cumberland some years ago did, and as Chat-moss, one of the largest in Lancashire, is recorded to have done in the age preceding Camden, when it disgorged itself into the Mersey, and by its black contents killed the fish for a large space. Good land is continually gained from the edges of the mosses, after the peat is cut away for fuel. By marling, the remaining boggy earth is made solid,

and the land proves extremely fertile. It is scarcely to be doubted that the whole of them may in time be reclaimed by means of effectual draining; though at present the great depth of the loose bog in their central parts offers a formidable obstacle.

Marl, indeed, constitutes the principal manure of the county: this valuable fossil production is found in most parts of Lancashire, and of different qualities, which adapt it to the various soils that occur. In the vicinity of the sea, sea-sludges or the fertilizing sediment deposited by the tides, is beneficially employed as a manure, as also a kind of sand abounding with sea shells, which is occasionally substituted for marl. Lime is sometimes used; and the neighbourhood of large towns is supplied with different articles of manure from the refuse of manufactures.

The productions of this county may briefly be divided into *vegetable—animal—and mineral vegetables.* The grain principally cultivated is oats, which when ground to meal, is the principal food of the labouring class, especially in the northern and eastern parts of the county. A good deal of barley, and some wheat, is grown in Low Furness, the Filde, and in the south-western parts of the county; but, on the whole, it is supposed that Lancashire does not raise more than one quarter of the grain it consumes. The lands near the great towns are chiefly employed in pasturage; and at a greater distance, a large portion of the ground in pasturage and meadow. A great number of cows are kept near the towns, for the purpose of supplying them with milk and butter. Considerable quantities of cheese are also made in some parts, of which the most in repute is mild and rich, and particularly valued for toasting. Buttermilk is a great article of food among the poor in this county, either mixed with oatmeal or potatoes, or drank at meals with water.

That inestimable root, the potatoe, was long an article of common diet in Lancashire and Cheshire, before it was known otherwise than as a garden vegetable in most other parts of the kingdom; and these counties are still peculiarly celebrated for

the finest and most productive kinds. The best in this county are supposed to grow in the light sandy soil of some of the sea-coast parishes, especially the Meales near Ormskirk. It is imagined that they were originally introduced into these parts from Ireland, where Sir Walter Raleigh, who brought them from America, had cultivated them; but at present large quantities are sent from the Lancashire ports to Dublin.

Woods.

Towards the coast it is with great difficulty that wood of any kind can be raised; the tops of the trees, hedges, and even the corn in the fields, (in general) bend towards the east, as if shrinking from the cold western gales brought over the Atlantic Ocean. In the northern part there are many acres of coppices cut down every fifteen years, and burnt into charcoal. Towards the central part of the county there are some good woods; the timber healthy: there is also a considerable quantity grown in hedge-rows; but sunshine is generally preferred to shade. Timber wood seems on the decline. There are many excellent plantations about gentlemens' seats, and pleasure-grounds, well attended to, secured, and in a thriving state.

The alder has of late years become an article of great consequence, from the demand both of its wood, (which makes the best poles whereon to hang cotton yarn to dry, that wood acquiring a fine polish by frequent use, nor does this wood split by exposure to the weather), and its bark, which sells at nearly one penny per lb. as an article for dye.

The alders, planted on the side of the Duke of Bridgewater's canal, upon the loose grounds, for a considerable distance, by way of security to the banks, not only answered the original purpose, but has proved a profitable plantation; the alder admitting of being cut down every fourth or fifth year. There are many acres of land, at present of little value, which if planted with this wood, might probably turn to a good account.

The osier willow is at present in such demand for hampers, &c. and there is such a scarcity of that article, that more than twenty pounds a year, have been made out of a single acre of land planted with osiers.

Animals:---Live Stock.

Lancashire is possessed of a peculiar breed of horned cattle, which forms a variety of the Lincolnshire, being of a smaller size, with wide spreading horns and straight backs. Their hair is finely curled, and the elegance and regularity of their shape render this the most beautiful race of cattle this kingdom produces. The tract adjacent to Garstang is the principal seat of this breed.

But few sheep are kept in the southern part of the county, except those purchased by butchers, or fed by gentlemen on their grounds. In the northern parts, sheep are bred and kept upon the moors and mountains. There is also a breed called the Warton or Silver-dale sheep, which is much esteemed for the flavour of its flesh, fineness of wool, and tendency to fatten.

A greater number of horses has been bred of late years than formerly, owing to the increased demand; but much attention has not been paid to the breed. Strong horses are most in use for ordinary purposes. The stock of swine is generally purchased from herds brought out of the neighbouring counties, or from Wales and Ireland.

Fisheries.

The county of Lancashire abounds with fish in great variety. On the sea coasts are found cod-fish, flounders, plaise, and turbots; tho sea-dog, inkle fish, and sheath fish, are taken upon the sands near Liverpool. Sturgeon is caught near Warrington, and along the whole coast are found green backs, mullets, soles, sand eels, oysters, lobsters, shrimps, prawns, the best and largest cockles in England, the echin, torcular, wilks, and perriwinkles; rabbit fish and pap fish; and such abundance of muscles that they are sometimes put on land near the sea coasts as manure.

Almost all the rivers of the county abound with fish; the Mercy in particular with sparlings and smelts; the Ribble with flounders and plaise; the Lon or Loyne with the finest salmon, and the Wyer is famous for a large sort of muscle, called Hambleton Hookings; because they are dragged from their beds, with hooks, in which pearls of a considerable size are frequently

found. The Irk, a small river that falls into the Mersey, is remarkable for eels so fat that few people can eat them; the fatness of these eels is imputed to their feeding upon the grease and oil which is pressed by a number of water-mills upon this stream out of the woollen cloths that are milled in them.

In the lakes of Windermere and Coniston Water, that beautiful fish the char is found in great abundance. Mr. Pennant mentions that the largest and most beautiful specimens of this fish he ever saw were taken in Windermere, and sent to him under the names of the case char, gelt char, and red char, which he considers as varieties of the same species. The case char spawns about Michaelmas, chiefly in the river Brathy, and are supposed to be in perfection in May, and to continue so all the summer: they are however rarely taken after April. The red char spawns from the beginning of January to the end of March; they are chiefly taken from the end of September to the end of November, and esteemed a finer fish than the former. The Coniston char are also reckoned remarkably fine; they are taken later than those of Windermere, and continue longer in the spring.

Minerals.

Coal is unquestionably the most valuable of all the minerals produced in this county; and the great abundance of it, which is dug up in different directions, has most essentially contributed to promote the settlement and carrying on of manufactures. Coals are found in the greatest plenty in the two southern hundreds of West Derby and Salford, and the adjacent eastern one of Blackburn. The tracts containing them run from the north-east to the south-west. None are met with north of the Ribble; and all the sea-coast parts northwards are supplied by means of the river Douglas, which carries the coals from the neighbourhood of Wigan to the mouth of the Ribble. The kinds of coal are as various, as the quantity is abundant. The greater part are quick-burning, not caking or turning to cinders, but leaving a light white ash; there are, however, coals of a different quality, excellent for the smith's use. One of the most

noted species of coal is that termed cannel, or kennel, which looks almost like pure bitumen, is highly inflammable, splits with a fine polished surface not soiling the fingers, and is occasionally wrought into figures and toys. It burns very rapidly when stirred, yielding a bright flame, and crackling: but if left to itself, it solders together, and keeps in a smothering fire for a long time. The Lancashire coals are chiefly used in the county and the adjacent parts of Cheshire; but some are exported from Liverpool, and this quantity is increased since the canal from that port to Wigan has afforded a more copious supply.

There are quarries of stone of different kinds in various parts of the county. Near Lancaster is an extensive quarry of free-stone which admits of a fine polish. The town is built of it. Flags and grey slates are dug at Holland near Wigan. The best scythe stones are got at Rainsford, and also fine pipe clay. Lime-stone is found in abundance in the northern and north-eastern districts: but no calcareous earth, except in marl, is met with towards the southern parts, a small quantity of lime-stone pebbles upon the banks of the Mersey excepted. There are few other mineral productions, except in the detached district of Furness. This is properly a mineral tract. Its lower parts yield quantities of iron stone, which is partly melted upon the spot, partly exported. In the hilly parts are mines of copper and lead; and there are quarries of fine blue slate, which is a considerable article of exportation. A small lead mine is at present working at Anglezark near Chorley; but its produce is not very considerable.

Manufactures.

The manufactures of this county have been conducted with great spirit and to a very great extent; especially the cotton manufactory in all its branches, which includes various subsidiary leading trades, such as bleaching, dyeing, printing, &c. To these must be added the woollen manufactory, in every department; that of silk, hats of various descriptions, cast iron, copper, paper, pins, needles, &c. There is also an incorporated company

for making plate glass, together with manufactories for common glass, vitriol, white lead, hosiery, glue, lamp black, tobacco and snuff, tobacco-pipes, earthen-ware, china, clocks, watches, &c. &c. The most material of these will probably be noticed in our future numbers.

NEW STAMP DUTIES.

As most of the stamp duties, enumerated in the following List, will take effect very speedily, the article of Legal Intelligence has been extended beyond what may perhaps be deemed its due proportion. The IMMEDIATE BEARING *of many of the duties upon the transfers of property, &c. it is hoped will be deemed an ample apology for this seeming disproportion. The most material clauses of this act itself will be given in our next number.*

These duties may be divided into there general classes:—*Commercial Stamps, Legal Stamps,* or those affecting the conveyance of Landed Property, and the Stamps on *Legacies and Probates of Wills.* The duties on Law Proceedings are omitted, as they concern only that profession.

Commercial Stamps.—Bills of Exchange, see pages 213, 214, 215 of this Number.

Bills of lading			0	3	0

Bonds given as Security for payment of Money.

If the sum shall not exceed	£ 100		1	0	0
Above	£100 and not exceeding	300	1	10	0
———	300	500	2	0	0
———	500	1,000	3	0	0
———	1,000	2,000	4	0	0
———	2,000	3,000	5	0	0
———	3,000	4,000	6	0	0
———	4,000	5,000	7	0	0
———	5,000	10,000	9	0	0
———	10,000	15,000	12	0	0
———	15,000	20,000	15	0	0
———	20,000		20	0	0

Bonds, given as security for re-payment of money to be lent at a future time, or which may become due upon an account current, together with any sum already advanced or due, or without, as the case may be; where the total amount secured is uncertain 20 0 0

Where the money secured, is not to exceed a certain sum, the same duty on a bond for such limited sum.

Bonds as security for transfer or re-transfer, of any of the Government or other Public Funds, the same duty is to be paid, as on a bond for a sum of money to the value of the stock secured, according to its average price on the day of the date of the bond, or on either of the ten preceding days.

Bonds as security for payment of any sum, or for transfer or re-transfer of stock, which shall in part be secured by mortgage, or for both purposes 1 0 0

Principal Bonds for securing payment of an annuity upon the original creation and sale thereof, is liable to the duty as an actual grant or conveyance—Bond or collateral security for payment of annuity upon the original sale and creation thereof, where the same shall be granted by any other deed chargeable with the *ad valorem* duty imposed on conveyances upon the sale of property 1 0 0

Bond for paying an annuity (except on its original creation and sale) or of any money at stated periods (interest of money and rents reserved by leases excepted) for any certain term, so that the total money to be paid can be ascertained:—for such a bond the same duty is to be paid as on a bond of the like nature for paying a sum of money equal to such amount.

Bonds, for paying annuities or other sums at stated periods, for life or other indefinite period, so that the same cannot be previously ascertained.

Not exceeding	£10 per annum			1	0 0
Above	10	and under	£50 per annum	1	10 0
———	50		100	2	0 0
———	100		200	3	0 0
———	200		300	4	0 0
———	300		400	5	0 0
———	400		500	6	0 0
———	500		750	7	0 0
———	750		1000	9	0 0

Above	1000 ....and under.... 1,500..per annum..	12	0	0
———	1,500..... 2,000.....	15	0	0
———	2,000.....	20	0	0
Counterbonds for indemnifying sureties for paying money, annuities, or transferring or re-transferring stocks		1	0	0
Bonds for due execution of offices.....		1	0	0
Bonds given to Commissioners of Customs or Excise.....		0	15	0
All other bonds, not included in any of the above		1	0	0
Certificates of goods; which, being duly entered inwards shall afterwards be entered outwards for exportation, to entitle the owner to drawback thereon		0	4	0
Charter-parties containing less than 2160 words		1	10	0
For every 1080 words above the first 1080		1	0	0
Debenture, entitling a person to receive drawback on goods exported		0	4	0
License to Bankers or others issuing promissory notes, payable on demand and which notes shall be re-issuable....		20	0	0

Receipts for payment of Money.

Amounting to	£2 and under £10.....	0	0	2
———	10..... 20.....	0	0	4
———	20..... 50.....	0	0	8
———	50..... 100.....	0	1	0
———	100..... 200.....	0	2	0
———	200..... 500.....	0	3	0
———	500..... or upwards	0	5	0
In full of all demands, &c. &c.		0	5	0

Any note, &c. given on payment of money, whereby any sum, debt, or demand, therein specified, and not amounting to £2 or upwards, shall be expressed or acknowledged to have been paid, settled, balanced, or otherwise discharged or satisfied, whether signed or not shall be a receipt for a sum of money, of equal amount with the sum acknowledged to have been paid, or satisfied, and shall be charged with a duty accordingly.—And any recept, note, &c. given to any person on payment of money, which shall contain, import, or signify any acknowledgement of any debt, or demand, whereof the amount shall not be therein specified, having been paid, or otherwise satisfied, or whereby any sum therein mentioned shall be acknowledged to be received in full, or in discharge of any such debt, &c. whether signed or not shall be a receipt for 500*l.* or upward, and be charged with the duty of five shillings ac-

cordingly.—All receipts, discharges, and acknowledgements given upon payments made with any bills of exchange, drafts, promissory notes, or other securities for money, shall be receipts given upon the payment of money within the meaning of the act.—But bankers' receipts for money lodged in their hands, are not chargeable with duty; unless an acknowledgement of interest payable on such money as expressed thereon.

Legal Stamps.

Admission to any corporation, or company, on the register, or entry thereof in the court book, or record of such corporation or company; in respect of birth, apprenticeship, or marriage	1	0	0
Upon any other ground	2	0	0
Affidavit, not made for the immediate purpose of being used in any court; for every sheet or piece of paper, &c. on which it shall be written or printed	0	2	6
Agreement, or any memorandum of agreement, made in England under hand only, or in Scotland without any clause of registration (and not otherwise charged, nor expressly exempted from all stamp duty,) the matter thereof shall, being of the value of 20*l.* or upwards, whether the same be only evidence of a contract, or obligatory upon the parties from its being a written instrument, and not containing more than 1080 words, including all schedules, &c. annexed thereto	0	16	0
Where the same shall contain more than 1080 words	1	10	0
And for every 1080 words above the first 1080, a progressive duty of	1	0	0

But where letters shall be offered in evidence, to prove any agreement between the parties, who shall have written such letters, it shall be sufficient, if any one be stamped with a duty of 1*l.* 10*s.* although the same shall in the whole contain twice the number of 1080 words or upwards.

Appointment in writing, (in execution of a power) of land or other property, real or personal, or of any use or interest therein, not being a deed or will	1	10	0
And for every 1080 words above the first 1080 words, a further duty of	1	0	0

See also deed.

Appraisement or valuation of any estate or effects, or of any

interest therein, of the annual value thereof; or of any dilapidations; or of any repairs wanted; or of the materials and labour used or to be used in any buildings; or of any artificers work whatsoever; where the amount of such appraisement or valuation shall not exceed 50*l.* 0 2 6

Above £50 and under £100..... 0 5 0

——— 100..... 200..... 0 10 0

——— 200..... 500..... 0 15 0

——— 500..... 1 0 0

Exemptions.—Any appraisement, &c. made by order of any admiralty or vice-admiralty court, or of any court of appeal from any sentence, adjudication, or judgment of any admiralty or vice-admiralty court.

Appraiser, licence to act as such, (not being a licensed Auctioneer) annually..... 0 6 0

Apprenticeship and clerkship—Indentures where any apprentice, clerk, or servant shall be bound, in order to learn any profession, trade, or employment whatsoever; except articles or clerkship to attornies and others specifically charged; if the premium, or other things whatsoever given shall not amount to 30*l.* 0 15 0

Above £30 and under £50..... 1 10 0

——— 50..... 100..... 2 10 0

——— 100..... 200..... 5 0 0

——— 200..... 300..... 10 0 0

——— 300..... 400..... 15 0 0

——— 400..... 500..... 20 0 0

——— 500..... 600..... 25 0 0

——— 600..... 800..... 30 0 0

——— 800..... 1000..... 40 0 0

And if the same shall amount to 1000 or upwards 50 0 0

And where there shall be no premium, if the indenture shall not contain more than 1080 words 0 15 0

Above that quantity 1 10 0

Similar duties are chargeable on assignments of apprentices' indentures, where new considerations or premiums are paid.

If no new premium, and if the indenture shall not contain more than 1080 words 0 15 0

Above that quantity 1 10 0

Where there shall be no duplicates, or two parts of any indenture relating to any apprentice, &c. each part shall be charged with the duty before-mentioned, in all cases where

the same shall not exceed 30s. and above that sum, *only one part shall be charged with the ad valorem duty, or duty in proportion to the consideration, and the other part shall be charged with a duty of* 1 10 0

N. B. The part bearing the ad valorem or higher duty, shall be kept by the apprentice, or some person on his behalf, upon his being first placed out; and in case of any subsequent placing out, by assignment or otherwise, the part bearing the ad valorem duty on that occasion (if any) shall belong to and be kept by the former master or mistress, or his or her representatives, or by the apprentice, or some person on his behalf; and in each case, the other part bearing the lower duty charged thereon, shall be kept by the original master or mistress, or the new master or mistress as the case may be; and the same shall be respectively received in evidence accordingly.

Exemptions.—Indentures binding parochial or charity, pursuant to the act of 32d year of His Majesty's reign, for the further regulation of parish apprentices. And all assignments of such apprentices; provided no valuable consideration be given to the new master or mistress, beside what shall be given by any parish or township, or by any public charity.

Assignments of property—see conveyance, deed, and mortgage.

Assignation or assignment of any property, not otherwise charged nor exempted, containing less than 1080 words .. 1 10 0

Above the first 1080 words, a further duty of 1 0 0

Awards in England, and Awards or decreets-arbitral in Scotland are subject to the same duties, as the preceding assignation on assignment.

Bargain and Sale (or lease) for a year, for enabling the Bargainee to take a release, where the purchase money shall not amount to 50*l.* 0 15 0

Above 50*l.* and under 150*l.* 1 0 0

150*l.* and upwards 1 10 0

Bargain and sale (or lease) for a year, upon any other occasion 1 10 0

Bargain and sale (to be enrolled) of any freehold estate, on any other occasion than the mortgage or sale thereof 5 0 0

For every 1080 words above the first 1 0 0

Exceptions.—Bargains and sales made by commissioners to bankrupts, assignees, which are to pay a duty, only as deeds in general.

Certificate of marriage, except of any common seaman, marine, or soldier 0 5 0

	l.	*s.*	*d.*
Certificate of any person's having received the holy sacrament	0	5	0
Certificate of any goods, &c. entered for exportation, see Commercial Stamps, page 249.			
Composition, deed or other instrument of composition, between debtor and creditor not exceeding 1080 words	1	10	0
For every 1080 words above the first 1080 words, a further duty of	1	0	0
Conveyance of whatsoever kind or description, upon the sale of any landed, or other property, real or personal, or of any right, title, interest, or claim therein or thereto; for the principle or only deed or instrument, whereby the lands or other things sold shall be conveyed to, or vested in, the purchaser or other persons, by his direction: where the purchase or consideration money, therein or thereupon expressed, shall not amount to 50*l.*	0	15	0
Above £50 and under £150	1	0	0
—— 150 —— 300	1	10	0
—— 300 —— 500	2	10	0
—— 500 —— 750	5	0	0
—— 750 —— 1,000	7	10	0
—— 1,000 —— 2,000	10	0	0
—— 2,000 —— 3,000	20	0	0
—— 3,000 —— 4,000	30	0	0
—— 4,000 —— 5,000	40	0	0
—— 5,000 —— 7,500	50	0	0
—— 7,500 —— 10,000	75	0	0
—— 10,000 —— 15,000	100	0	0
—— 15,000 —— 20,000	150	0	0
—— 20,000 —— 30,000	200	0	0
—— 30,000 —— 40,000	300	0	0
—— 40,000 —— 50,000	400	0	0
where the same shall amount to 50,000, or upwards	500	0	0
If freehold lands or hereditaments in England, be conveyed by a deed of *feoffment* with or without any letter of attorney to deliver or receive seisin, or by a deed of bargain and sale inrolled; such deed of feoffment or bargain and sale, unless accompanied with a lease and release, shall be charged with the following further duty: If the purchase or consideration money, be under 50*l.*		15	0

Above £50 and under £150 ..... 1 0 0
——— 150 or upwards 1 10 0

But if there be both a feoffment and a bargain and sale enrolled, then the said further duty shall not attach on either.

Note.—The purchase money is to be set forth, in words at length, in or upon every principal or only deed or conveyance.

Where lands or other property, contracted or to be sold at one entire price for the whole, shall be conveyed, in separate parcels, by different instruments, the consideration money shall be divided and apportioned, in such manner as the parties shall think fit, so that a distinct consideration, for each separate parcel, may be set forth in or upon the principal or only instrument of conveyance relating thereto.

Where lands or other property, shall be sold and conveyed, subject to any mortgage, bond, or other debt, or to any gross or entire sum of money, to be afterwards paid by the purchaser, such debt or sum of money shall be deemed part of the consideration, in respect whereof the said ad valorem duty is to be paid.

To prevent doubts, respecting what shall be deemed the principal deed or instrument of conveyance, in certain cases, it is declared by the act,

That where any lands or hereditaments, in England shall be conveyed by bargain and sale inrolled, and also by lease and release, or feoffment with or without any letter of attorney therein contained; the releasement or feoffment shall be deemed the principal deed: and the bargain and sale shall be charged only with the duty hereby imposed on deeds in general.—But the same shall not be inrolled or be available, unless also stamped for testifying the payment of the ad valorem duty on the release or feoffment, as directed by this act.—See DEED.

Where any lands or hereditaments shall be conveyed by lease or release, and also by feoffment, with or without any letter of attorney; the release shall be deemed the principal deed; and the feoffment shall be charged only with the duty hereby imposed on deeds in general.—But the same shall not be available, unless also stamped in like manner with the preceding.

Where any copyhold or customary estate shall be conveyed, by a deed of bargain and sale, by commissioners of bankrupt, or by executors, or others, by virtue of a power given by will, or by act of Parliament, the deed of bargain and sale shall be deemed the principal instrument.

And in other cases of copyhold or customary estates, the surrender, or voluntary grant, or the memorandum thereof respectively, if made

out of court, or the copy of court roll of the surrender, or voluntary grant, if made in court, shall be deemed the principal instrument.

In Scotland, where there shall be a disposition or assignation, executed by the seller, and any other instrument or instruments to complete the title, the disposition or assignation shall be the principal instrument:

Where sale of any annuity or other right not before in existence, the same shall not be created by actual grant or conveyance, but shall only be secured by bond, warrant of attorney, covenant, contract, or otherwise; the instrument, by which the same shall be secured, or some one of them, if more than one, shall be liable to the same duty as an actual grant or conveyance.

And where the principal or only deed or instrument of conveyance, (except the surrender or voluntary grant out of court, or the memorandum thereof, or the copy of court roll of a surrender or voluntary grant in court, of any copyhold or customary estate) together with any schedule, receipt, or other matter, put or indorsed thereon, or annexed thereto, shall contain 2160 words or upwards, then for every entire quantity of 1080 words above the first 1080 words, a further duty of	1	0	0
And where a surrender or voluntary grant, &c. of any copyhold or customary estate, shall be the principal or only instrument of conveyance, and shall contain 2160 words or upwards, then for every entire 1080 words above the first 1080, a further progressive duty of	0	15	0

Where there shall be several deeds or instruments for completing the title to the property sold; such as are not liable to the ad valorem duty, shall be charged with the duty, to which the same may be liable, under any general or particular description of such deeds or instruments contained in this schedule.

Exemptions.—All leases and tacks of lands, hereditaments, or heritable subjects, for a life or lives, or for a term of years, determinable with a life or lives, or for a term absolute, not exceeding ninety-nine years, in consideration of a fine or grassum paid for the same; which leases and tacks are otherwise charged.

All voluntary grants, made by Lords of Manors, of copyhold or customary lands or hereditaments, for life or lives, for a pecuniary consideration, and the copies of court roll of such voluntary grants; which grants and copies are otherwise charged.

All surrenders and other instruments, relating only to copyhold or customary estates, whose clear yearly value shall not exceed 20*s.* which are herein-after otherwise charged.

All transfers of shares in Bank, South Sea, and East India stock which are otherwise charged.

Exemptions from the preceding and all other stamp duties, except the duty on the receipt for the consideration money.

Conveyances of rents purchased under the act of the 34th G. 3. c. 75, for better management of the land revenue of the Crown, and for the sale of fee farm and other unimproveable rents, upon subsequent sales thereof by the purchasers or their heirs or assigns, to the owners of the lands or other hereditaments out of which the same are payable; where the consideration money to be paid in such subsequent sales shall not exceed the sum of 10*l.*

Exemptions from the preceding and all other stamp duties.

All transfers of shares in any of the Government or Parliamentary stocks or funds.

Conveyance of Crown lands and rents—See GRANT.

Conveyance of property, in trust for sale, which shall be intended only as a security for money or stock.—SEE MORTGAGE.

Conveyance of the equity or right of redemption or reversion of lands or other property, to a purchaser, in the same deed with a mortgage, wadset, or other security made thereupon.—SEE MORTGAGE.

Conveyance of any kind whatever, not otherwise charged, nor exempted, not exceeding 1080 words	1	10	0
For every 1080 words above the first 1080 words, a further progressive duty of	1	0	0
Copy, (attested) of any agreement, contract, bond, deed, or other conveyance, or any other deed whatever; where such copy is made for the security or use of any person, being a party to, or taking any benefit or interest immediately under, such agreement, Contract, bond, deed, or other instrument	0	10	0
If it contain 1440 words, or upwaads, then for every entire quantity of 720 words above the first 720 words, a further progressive duty of	0	10	0
If such copy be made, for the security or use of any party not immediately intended therein	0	1	0
For every entire 720 words above the first 720, a further progressive duty of	0	1	0

(To be concluded in our next.)

COURT OF CHANCERY. *August* 15.

BANKRUPTS CERTIFICATES.

A VERY singular case occurred on the subject of the signature of the commissioners of bankrupts to the bankrupt's certificate. All the names of the parties implicated were studiously concealed; and in the present state of the case rightly so. It was a case in which one of the commissioners had signed the certificate of the bankrupt with his own name, and had also signed the names of his colleagues, imitating their hand writing.

On learning this the lord chancellor was highly displeased, and said, he did not know that the commissioners, who had done this most irregular act, should ever sign another certificate. He desired Mr. Cullen, a gentleman of great experience and acknowledged ability at the bar, particularly in that part of the profession which relates to bankruptcy, to look at the certificate. Mr. C. accordingly did so, and observed, that there was a laxity which could not be defended in this part of the practice: sometimes one commissioner signed for another; but it was not to be supposed that this was done upon application.

The chancellor desired Mr. Cullen to look at the signatures again, which he did. The chancellor then resumed the paper, and delivered it into the hands of the proper officer of the court, observing, that he was at present undetermined whether he should order an indictment to be preferred against the person who had thus signed these commissioners names, or not; but his lordship directed that nothing should be done in this business until he should give further directions in it; declaring at the same time, *that he should not give validity to this certificate*, until an affidavit was produced, deposing distinctly to the genuine signatures of the three commissioners.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

LONDON, AUGUST 20th, 1808.

WE have the pleasure to announce the arrival of large fleets from the East Indies, Jamaica, the Leeward Islands, and from Oporto, all within a few days past. That from the East Indies consist of the following vessels, viz. *Marquis Wellesly, Earl Howe, Lady Castlereagh, Surry, L. Hawksbury, Airy Castle, Castle Eden, Lord Duncan, City of London*, from Bengal, and Madras. The *Devonshire, Metcalfe*, and *Charlton*, from Bombay, and the *Windham*, from Bencoolen, with a few vessels from the South Seas: they sailed from Point de Galle, 14th March, and St. Helena, 19th June. In our next report we shall be able to give the particulars of their cargoes. The *Worcester*, Wood, from Madras, was left at Point de Galle, having received damage, and supposed would go to Bombay or Bengal.

The Piedmontais French Frigate of 50 guns and 500 men, was taken on the 8th March, after a severe action by the St. Fiorenzo Frigate of 36 guns, and towed into Columbo, Ceylon, totally dismasted. The French Frigate had 167 men killed and wounded.

Capt. Hardinge of the St. Fiorenzo, 12 Seamen, and 2 Lascars, were killed, and 25 men wounded.

The Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England, trading to the East Indies, declare for sale, viz.

Prize, per Alexander.—3 tubs Camphire.—417 bundles Rattans.—13 chests Souchong Tea.—5 boxes ditto.—163 bags Coffee.—114 casks.—463 baskets, and 11 bags Sugar.—21 chests Mace, and 2 bales Cinnamon.

Prize, per Thames.——1609 bags, and 7 casks Coffee.

On Wednesday, the 24th August, 1808. *Prompt 25th November following.*

The Fleet from Oporto have brought home a considerable quantity of Port Wine, and several ships have sailed thence within a few days past, so that in spite of *Buonaparte's* stratagems, the Trade to Oporto goes on as usual without any kind of interruption.

A number of vessels have likewise sailed for Cadiz, Malaga, and other ports of Spain, and we trust and hope that we shall soon see vessels clear out for Lisbon, &c.

Our Commerce with South America has already set the looms at Manchester and its neighbourhood to work, by which means thousands of poor weavers will get their usual employ. At Rochdale and other parts of Lancashire the demand for Baizes of every description has been very great for the Brasils, and in fact, every manufacturing town in the kingdom have felt the benefit already of this new and unexpected trade. The article of Cotton Wool has advanced from 1½*d.* to 2*d.* per lb. since our last report, notwithstanding the extensive imports into London, Liverpool, &c.

The Bank of the United States of America has refused to pay in specie, their dividends on all the various stocks except the Bank Shares and Louisiana Stock, in consequence of the course of exchange being so much against them. This is a proof of their violent hostility against this country, but we have every hope that as soon as the transactions in Spain are known in America, that harmony will be again restored between us, especially as Buonaparte has lately ordered a fresh embargo and the condemnation of all the American ships in his possession, which orders no doubt will be strictly attended to

1500 bags of Italian rags were brought home in the last Mediterranean fleet, in consequence of which those of London have lowered in price nearly 4*s.*, and Canvas has lowered to 43*s.*; the Commissioners of His Majesty's yards, having latterly sold the Canvas without saving the good pieces for other purposes, as used to be formerly the case.

Some few large bales of Silk have arrived from Holland, brought over in a small schuyt, and further quantities of this much wanted article may be expected by the next China fleet. Wools continue very low, from the great quantity on hand; but we are happy to say that a considerable degree of activity now prevails with the Yorkshire Manufacturers; in London market the merchants are at present making large purchases of serges, baizes, flannels, Yorkshire cloths, &c. for Spain, Portugal and South America.

The very extensive import of Tallow lately made from the Brazils has had a good effect in lowering the prices of soap, candles, &c. and we may look for a farther reduction in the price of those necessary articles ere the approach of winter. Large quantities of barilla have lately arrived from different parts of Spain, particularly from Gibraltar and Alicante, &c. and farther supplies may be expected from the Mediterranean.

At Hull, Whitby, &c. several Greenland ships have just now arrived with full cargoes, in consequence of which we may expect Whale Oil, &c. to lower in price.

The Mail to the Mediterranean will be dispatched every three weeks instead of once a month, as at present; and will be made up during the present year, on Tuesday the 23d. Instant, 13th September, 4th and 25th October. The Packet boats will sail from Falmouth on the Saturdays following.

LONDON, 22nd August, 1808.

DAILY STATEMENT OF THE PACKET BOATS.

Stations.	Destinations.	Mails made up in London.	When due.	Last Packet Sailed.	Next Packet due.	Arrivals.
Harwich - -	Gottenburgh -	Tuesdy. & Fridy.	Sun. - and Wed.			
Holyhead -	Dublin - - -	Daily	S. M. T. Th. F. S.			
Milford - -	Waterford - -	Ditto	M. T. W. Th. F. S.			
Port Patrick	Donnaghadee -	Ditto	Daily			
Weymouth	Guernsey and Jersey	Tu. and Fri.	Tu. and Frid.			
	America - -	First Wedn. in each month	———	Prs. Augusta Aug. 9th.	Manchester Aug. 28th.	Duke of Kent 18 days, from Halifax.
	Jamaica & Leeward Islands.	Ditto	———	Queen Charlotte Aug. 9th.	Duke of Kent Oct. 4th.	
	Leeward Islands	3d Wedn. ditto	———	Pris. Mary July 27.	Fras. Freeling Aug. 24th.	
	Gibraltar and Malta	Every 3d Tu. next mail 23 Aug.	———	Auckland Aug. 9th.	Duke of Malbro' Aug. 21st.	
	Madeira and Brasils	1st Tu. in each month	———	Pris. Elizabeth Aug. 9th.	Walsingham	
	Corunna and Gijon	Every Tuesday	———	Black Joke Lug. Aug. 14th.	Pris. Amelia	

The return of the Packets is calculated thus; To Jamaica and back 17 weeks. America 15. Leeward Islands 13. Malta 14.

In the months of November, December, January, & February, the American Packet lands a Mail at Bermuda, on her outward bound voyage, and proceeds immediately to New York; the other 8 months it goes and returns by way of Halifax.

Postage of a single letter to or from London and any part of France, what was formerly called Flanders, and Holland, 1*s.* 6*d.*—Italy, Sicily, Turkey, Germany, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweeden, Russia, and all parts of the North via Gottenburgh, 1*s.* 6*d.*—Gibraltar and Fleet off Cadiz, 2*s.* 8*d.*—Malta and Sicily, 3*s.*—America, and all the British West India Islands, 2*s.*—Madeira, 2*s.* 5*d.*—Brasils, 3*s.* 4*d.*—Spain, 2*s.*

Postage of a single letter to or from Falmouth and Gibraltar, 1*s.* 9*d.*—Malta, 2*s.* 1*d.*—Madeira, 1*s.* 6*d.*—Brasils, 2*s.* 5*d.*—Spain, 2*s.*—America, and British West India Islands, 1*s.* 1*d.* to which, the inland postage must be added. The inland postage to London must be also added to letters from the country going to the continent.

No Letters to Foreign parts (except the West Indies) can be forwarded, unless the postages are first paid.

Falmouth, Aug. 17, wind S. W.	Harwich, Aug. 19, wind N. E.	Deal, Aug. 19, wind N.

AMERICA AND WEST INDIES.

Cornwallis for Leeward Island mail of 17th instant, ready for sea.

Prince of Wales, ready for sea.

Chesterfield, ditto.

GOTTENBURGH.

Aukland, *Bridge*, with Gottenburgh Mail of 16th instant, detained by contrary winds.

Two other packets in Port.

CORUNNA.

Eliza preparing for service.

GIBRALTAR AND MALTA.

Princess Charlotte for the Mail of 23rd August.

The Mediterranean Packet will in future touch at Cadiz on her outward and homeward voyage: To commence with the Mail of 23rd inst.

MADEIRA AND BRASILS.

Townsend, for the Mail of Tuesday 6th September.

Ship letters received from *Jamaica, Quebec, Heligoland, and Newfoundland.*

The following Vessels will carry sealed Bags of Letters, from the Ship Letter Office, under the Act of 39th, G. III. imposing a half rate of Packet Postage on such Letters.

FROM LONDON,

To Berbice, Harlequin, *Laughlan*, August 28.
— Cadiz, Spanish Patriot, (10 guns) *Durell*, Aug. 24.
— Cadiz, Thomas, *Headley*, Aug. 23.
— Cape of Good Hope, Prospect, *Spence*, Aug. 26.
— ½Do. Queen Charlotte, *Andrews*, in Aug.
— Do. Simon Taylor, *Meek*, Aug. 22.
— Halifax and St. John's, (N. B.) Harriot, *Lister*, first convoy.
— Do. (N. B.) Phillis, *Smith*, first convoy.
— Kingston, Jamaica, *Hamilton*, (20 guns) Aug. 25.
— Malta and Sicily, Treore, (8 guns) *Taylor*, Aug. 23.
— Madeira, Antigua & St. Kitts, Favourite, Aug. 20.

FROM LIVERPOOL,

To Brasils, Horatio, (18 guns) *Bum*, Aug. 12.
— Do. George, (14 guns) *M'Kie*, Aug. 12.
— Barbadoes, Barton, (18 guns) *Ford*, Aug. 22.
— Bahamas Victorina (12 guns) *Best*, Aug.
— Boston, Goldenage, *Rennich*, Aug. 20.
— Corunna, King George, *Brassey*, Aug. 20.
— Cadiz, Dublin, Norris. Aug. 20.
— Demerara, Fame, (18 guns) *Williams*, Aug. 20.
— Dominica, Nancy, (10 guns) *Bayne*, Aug. 22.
— Halifax, Flaxton, *Shields*, Aug. 10.
— Jamaica, John Bull, (18 guns) *Askew*, Sept. 1;

FROM LONDON,

To Madeira, Marsaland, *Barry*, Aug. 20.
— Madeira, Active, (8 guns) *Riddle*, Aug. 25.
— New York, Alknomack, Halstead, Aug. 28.
— Philadelphia, Algol, Allen, Aug. 29.
— Rio de Janeiro, Favourite, *Atkinson*, Aug. 26.
— St. Thomas, Alexander, (16 guns) *Watts*, Aug. 20.
— Surinam, Friendship, *Neal*, first convoy.
— Do. Eurydice, (18 guns) *Compton*, Aug. 25.
— Trinidad, Britannia, *Tate*, first convoy.

FROM LIVERPOOL,

To Malta, Messina, &c. Good Intent, Sept. 10.
— Philadelphia, Elizabeth, *Kilner*, Aug. 20.
— Do. Bostock, (16 guns) *Dawson*, in all August.
— Quebec, Ephron, Snook, Aug. 20.

CONVOYS

have not been appointed for *the present, month* owing to the large arrivals of an East India, Jamaica, Leeward Island, and Portugal Fleet. The Convoys to different parts of the world shall be given in our next Number.

LONDON, 22d August, 1808.

WEEKLY RETURN OF THE PACKET BOATS.

	Packets.	Capts ns.	Sailed for Brasils.	Sailed for Corunna.	In Port,
Brasils and Corunna.	Walsingham	Roberts	14 July		
	Pris. Elizabeth (No. 2.)	Todd	9 Aug.		
	Townsend	Dodd			4 Aug.
	Princess Amelia	Coulson		9 Aug.	
	Carteret	Patterson		9 Aug.	
	Black Joke Lugger			14 Aug. (Gijon)	
	Eliza	Sampson			

	Packets.	Captains.	Sailed for Gibraltar & Malta	Due.	Returned and in Port.
Mediterranean.	Pris. Elizabeth (No. 1.)	Kidd	15 June	21 Sept.	
	Duke of Malbro'	Bull	15 May	21 Aug.	
	Lady Arabella.	Porteus	11 July	17 Oct.	
	Auckland	Schuyler	9 Aug.	15 Nov.	
	Princess Charlotte	Kerr			6 Aug.

America and the West Indies.							
Packets.	Captains.	Sailed for America.	Sailed for Jamaica.	Sailed for Leeward Isles.	Due.	Returned and in Port.
Nocton	Blight	16 April	15 May		13 September	20 Aug.
Duke of Kent (No. 1.)	Cotesworth		11 July		30 July	20 do.
Prince Ernest	Petre		9 Aug.		7 Nov.	
Queen Charlotte	Mudge		7 June		6 Dec.	
Duke of Kent (No. 2.)	Lawrence				4 Oct.	
Prince Adolphus	Boulderson		23 June		29 Sept.	
Francis Freeling	Bell		25 May		24 Aug.	
Windsor Castle	Sutton	7 June			20 Sept.	
Manchester	Davis	15 May			28 Aug.	
Princess Mary	Pocock		29 July		26 Oct.	
Lord Hobart	Hamilton	13 July			26 Oct.	
Princess Augusta	St. Aubyn	9 Aug.			22 Nov.	
Cornwallis	Anthony					
Prince of Wales	Kirkness					
Chesterfield	Gibbon					

Harwich.				
Packets.	Captains.	Sailed for Heligoland.	Sailed to Gottenburgh	Returned and in Port.
Lady Frances	Flyn		13 Aug.	16 Aug.
Auckland	Bridge		21 Do.	
Lord Nelson	Stewart		27 July	
King George	Saunders		6 Aug.	
Earl of Leicester	Hammond		31 July.	
Prince of Wales	Mason	21 Aug.	17 Do.	18 Aug.
Lark	Dell		20 Do.	
Lord Duncan	Hamilton		11 Aug.	
Diana	M'Donough			
Beaufoy	Norris	6 Aug.		
Lady Nepean	Living		3 Aug.	
Auckland	Deane		23 July	18 Aug.
Providence (extra)		17 July		
		23 do.		

SALES BY AUCTION,

OF

MERCHANDISE AT LONDON, &c.

AUGUST 5. By Messrs. Cole and Edwards. 59 logs Honduras Mahogany 1*s.* 3½*d* to 3*s.* 11½*d.* per foot.—80 logs Hispaniola Mahogany, 1*s.* 7½*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.* per foot.—60 Hard wood planks, 11½*d.* to 12*d.* per foot.—3 tons

Hard Wood, 93*s.* per ton.—130 Lance wood spars, 6*s.* 9*d.* to 7*s.* 5*d.* per spar.

August 9. By Messrs. Beatsons and M'Ghie. 6000 single Quebec staves, 122*l.* to 130*l.* per thousand.—1000 double ditto, 165*l.* to 167*l.* per thousand.—17 Quebec masts, 10*l.* to 14*l.* 15*s.* per load.

August 9. By Messrs. T. Bowden and Co. 1411 chests Peruvian bark, 2*s.* 3*d.* to 8*s.* per lb.

August 10. By Messrs. James Man and Son. 315 casks and bags Plantation Coffee, 3*l.* to 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.—108 bags Pimento, 12¼*d.* to 12⅝*d.* per lb.—1 cask Tortoiseshell, withdrawn.

August 10. By Messrs. J. and M. Woodhouse. 189 casks and bags Plantation Coffee, 2*l.* 11*s.* to 5*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

August 10. By Messrs. Tyers, Dunkley, Holden, and Vanhouses. 403 casks and bags Plantation Coffee, 2*l.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per cwt.—24 casks Cocoa, 2*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* per cwt.—56 bags Jamaica White Ginger, 5*l.* 6*d.* to 7*l.* per cwt.

August 10. By Widow Purdy and Sons. 101 casks and bags Plantation Coffee, 2*l.* 5*s.* to 5*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*.—87 casks Prize, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 12*s.* per cwt.

August 11. By Messrs. Blache and Kemble. 1350 casks and bags Plantation Coffee, 1*l.* 18*s.* to 6*l.* 5*s.* per cwt.

August 11. By Messrs. Coles Brothers. 303 casks Foreign Sugar, 1*l.* 12*s.* to 1*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.—352 casks and bags Plantation Coffee, 1*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 5*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

August 11. By Mr. G. W. Downing. 600 hhds. French Wine, 5*l.* 15*s.* to 11*l.* per hhd.—1 hhd. Rum Shrub, 9*s.* 4*d.* per gallon.—1 puncheon Prize Rum, 3*s.* 6*d.* per gallon.—3 half leagers Arrack, 7*s.* 2*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per gallon. 40 dozen Usquebaugh, 17*s.* to 1*l.* 4*s.* per dozen.—25 dozen Noyeau, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 3*l.* 12*s.* per dozen.—4 hhds. Foreign Cherry Brandy, 16*s.* per gallon.—2 half hhds. Foreign Raspberry, 16*s.* per gallon.—100 dozen Mountain, 1*l.* 16*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.* per cwt.—40 dozen White Champaigne, 2*l.* 3*s.* to 2*l.* 8*s.* per dozen.—20 dozen Vin de Grave, 3*l.* 7*s.* to 3*l.* 9*s.* per dozen.—48 dozen Lunel, 4*l.* 1*s.* to 4*l.* 7*s.* per dozen.—9 dozen Burgundy, 2*l.* 1*s.* to 2*l.* 2*s.* per dozen.—50 dozen Rum Shrub, 1*l.* 4*s.* to 1*l.* 6*s.* per dozen.—5 hhds. Claret, duty paid, withdrawn.

August 12. By Widow Purdy and Sons. 240 bags Pimento, 8*d.* to 13¾*d.* per lb.—46 bags Jamaica White Ginger, 6*l.* 6*s.* to 16*l.* 1*s.* per cwt.

August 12. By Messrs. Kymer, M'Taggart, and Co. (by order of the Commissioners for the care and disposal of Danish Ships and Cargoes detained) 487 bales of Flax, 116*l.* 10*s.* to 118*l.* 10*s.* per ton.

August 12. By Messrs. Kymer, M'Taggart, and Co. (by order of the Commissioners) 889 bars Flat Iron, 2½ by ½ 21*l.* 15*s.* to 22*l.* 10*s.*—897 bars, 2½ by ½, 20*l.* to 21*l.*—123 bars, 3 by ½, 21*l.* 5*s.*—21 bars, 3¼ by ½, 21*l.*—66 bars, 3½ by ½, 21*l.*—117 bars, 3½ by ½, 21*l.*—493 bars, 2½ by ½, 21*l.* 10*s.*—634 square bars, ½, 21*l.*—318 bars, 1½, 20*l.*—138 bars, 1½, 20*l.*—362 bars, 1, 19*l.* 15*s.*—1220 bars, ⅞, 19*l.* 15*s.* to 20*l.* per ton.—201 kegs Steel, 25*l.* 10*s.* to 29*l.* 10*s.* per ton.—30 barrels Allum, 1*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.—44 barrels Herring Oil, 22*l.* 10*s.* to 24*l.* per ton.—6 vats Pearl Ashes, 2*l.* 19*s.* to 3*l.* per cwt.—11 vats Kelp Ashes, 20*l.* per cwt.—74 Deals, 1*s.* 9*d.* to 3*s.* 6*d.* per deal.

August 12. By Messrs. Kymer, M'Taggart, and Co. (by order of the Commissioners) 23 casks of Wine, 6*l.* 5*s.* to 16*l.* 10*s.* per ton.—137 pipes Brandy, 3*s.* 3*d.* to 4*s.* 6*d.* per gallon.

August 12. By Messrs. St. Barbe, Green, and Bignell, (by order of the Commissioners) 1170 bales Flax, 100*l.* to 118*l.* per ton.

August 12. By Messrs. St. Barbe, Green, and Bignell. (by order of the Commissioners) 16 tons Hemp, 64*l.* 10*s.* to 85*l.* per ton.—36 mats Flax, 116*l.* to 112*l.* per ton.—710 casks Linseed, 5*l.* 10*s.* to 5*l.* 12*s.* per quarter.—70 casks Tallow, 4*l.* 8*s.* to 4*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.—8 casks Bristles, 20*l.* 10*s.* to 22*l.* 10*s.* per cwt.

August 12. By Messrs. Smiths, Marten, and St. Barbe. (by order of the Commissioners) 248 bags Wool, 9*d.* to 11¼*d.* per lb.—51 casks Tallow, 4*l.* 11*s.* to 4*l.* 12*s.* per cwt.—164 bags Sheep's Wool, 11¾*d.* to 12¾*d.* per lb. —1 bag Feathers, 2*s.* 6*d.* per lb.—50 casks Tallow, 4*l.* 11*s.* per cwt.—21 Sheep Skins, 1*l.* 2*s.* per skin.—15,000 Lamb Skins, 6*s.* 3*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* per skin. —11 Swan Skins, 1*l.* 3*d.* per skin.—18 Fox Skins, 4*s.* 9*d.* per skin.—48 casks Tallow, 4*l.* 11*s.* to 4*l.* 12*s.* per cwt.—1668 Sheep Skins, 1*l.* 5*s.*—26 Lamb Skins, 8*s.* 6*d.* per skin.—18 cask Oil, 16*l.* per ton.—10 bags Wool, 12¼*d.* per lb.—36 casks Tallow, 4*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.—1556 Lamb Skins, 7*s.* to 7*s.* 3d. per skin.—21 dried Sheep Skins, 3*s.* 6*d.* per dozen.—35 Goat Skins, 1*l.* 15*s.* per dozen.—15 Fox Skins, 1*l.* 1*s.* per dozen.—1170 Quills, 6*l.* per 1200.—227 casks of Brimstone, 34*l.* 10*l.* to 35*l.* per cwt.—38 bags Sheep's Wool, 12*d.* to 12¼*d.* per lb.—105 Lamb Skins, 7*s.* 6*d.* per dozen.

MONTHLY RETROSPECT.

Domestic Affairs.

LITTLE has occured at home during the present month, that requires detail. The Parliament, which at its rising had been prorogued to the 20th August, met on that day *pro forma*; and its further assembly is now prorogued until the first of November next. In the mean time the most prompt and effectual aids are given by Ministers to the Spanish Patriots in their arduous struggle for liberty. The cause of our misunderstanding with Sweden is now understood to have been, the King of S. requiring the British troops to attack the impregnable fortress of Sweaburg; which Sir J. Moore (whose instructions were limited to a co-operative invasion of Norway or the defence of Finland) declined; and, after being nearly a week under arrest, Sir J. M. escaped with his Adjutant General from Stockholm, and returned home. The affair is not yet settled between the two courts. The internal state of our favoured country affords the happiest prospects of tranquillity, prosperity, and abundance of harvest.

Another expedition is preparing to sail from Cork. Recent dispatches from India state our affairs to be in a tranquil and flourishing state.

Foreign Affairs.

The Swedes, still continue their struggle against the allies of Buonaparte, and have suceeded in regaining the strong fortress of Wasa (in Finland) from the Russians: they have likewise obtained some small advantages on the side of Norway.—Russia remains nearly in the same state as noticed in our last. Various reports were current during the month, of Russia becoming mediator between Buonaparte and the contending powers: they were however totally destitute of foundation. The King of Prussia, having made some ineffectual attempts to prevail on the scourge of Europe to mitigate the severity of his contributions, &c. extorted from his oppressed subjects, is now said to be endeavouring to recruit his dispersed armies.—With more probability of success, the Emperor of Austria has at length completed the organization of his vast military forces, under the active superintendance of that able General, the Arch Duke Charles: which appears to have excited considerable apprehension in Buonaparte, who is preparing a vast army, (report states its number to be 150,000).—Great suspence and anxiety exist as to the result of the destination of these powerful armies. Of the internal state

of France, little certain is known. The people are kept in total ignorance of the real state of affairs in Spain, and by some reports they are stated to be discontented in some of the provinces; but the French colony of Martinique has attempted to submit to the British squadron under Admiral Cochrane; and their cession has been prevented only by the refusal of the French troops to yield. By this time that important settlement is probably in our hands. Murat has been promoted by Buonaparte to the kingdom of Naples, instead of Joseph Napoleon, who has been compelled to withdraw from Spain,—not however without carrying off every valuable article which the rapidity of his flight would permit him to take away. The Patriots indeed are, ere now in Madrid, where the people anxiously expected them: and we have peculiar pleasure in stating that the power of the French in Spain is now completely broken. General Dupont surrendered to General Castanos, with 10,000 men under his command, on the 21st July, after losing upwards of 3000 men in various engagements from the 15th to that day with the Spaniards, whose loss is differently computed to be from 1000 to 1200 killed and wounded. The term of capitulation was, that the division under Dupont, should remain as prisoners of war, and that the troops under Wedel should deliver up their arms till their arrival at Cadiz, where they were to be embarked and sent to Rochefort. It may be recollected that Buonaparte shortly before he so completely got possession of the sovereigns of Spain, had under various pretexts caused several thousand men, the flower of the Spanish Army to be sent to Denmark. Ten thousand of these have succeeded in getting possession of the Isle of Laugeland on the Danish coast; whence they have sent to England requesting to be conveyed to the aid of their countrymen. This will be of the utmost service to the great cause; and, from the unanimity that pervades every department,—the province and other Juntas as well as those delegates who are to form the Cortes or State General (who are shortly to meet) we may rationally hope that the efforts of the Patriots will ultimately be crowned with success.

From Portugal, news are hourly expected of Junot's surrender; his forces amount to 17,000; and the whole of our forces assembled in that country may now be estimated at 20,000 effective men, which number has been joined by nearly as many Portuguese. Of the ultimate issue of the attack, we may therefore entertain with perfect confidence the most favourable opinion. The Prince Regent has commenced his government at Rio Janeiro with the happiest success, and much to the satisfaction of his subjects.

The intelligence of the first success of the French in Spain, it seems, had arrived in America, and contributed to excite a greater degree of animosity against this country, which must however subside as soon as the intelligence of all the subsequent success of the Patriots shall have arrived. The American congress have terminated their session, leaving the president Jefferson at liberty to continue the embargo at his pleasure. Its effects, however, are still severly felt.

THE MARINE LIST.

THE brig Ceres, *Meshernies*, from Guernsey, (or Jersey) bound to Virginia, was all well on the 5th of June, in lat. 17. long. 51. 20.

The Schyulkill, Capt. *Tuttle*, sailed from Philadelphia, about the end of December last, with a cargo of flour, bound to Oporto, and has not since been heard of.

The Flora, *Adams*, from New Orleans, laden with cotton, is burnt at New York.

The Leviathan, *Shuttleworth*, and Georgiana, *Pitts*, from London, were well round Cape Horn in August last.

The Harry, *Hunt*, sailed for St. John's, New Brunswick, from Liverpool the 15th March last, and had not arrived the 11th of June.

The Goodrich, *Nicolle*, from Guernsey to Gibraltar, is taken; some of the crew are got back to Guernsey.

The Syren, *Taylor*, arrived at Dartmouth from Newfoundland, spoke on the 3d instant, in lat. 46. 36. N. long. 52. 30. W. the Mary, *Sarmon*, from London to Quebec, several others of the fleet then in sight. They had parted from the convoy 3 days before on the Banks of Newfoundland

The Vindad, Spanish packet, from the Havannah, (with dispatches, which were destroyed) arrived at Plymouth 23d instant, detained by L'Aigle frigate.

The Ruby, *Putman*, from the coast of Spain, has been taken by a French privateer, and carried into Algesiras, but expected to be liberated.

The Christiana, *Wolf*, from Pillau to Hull, was captured by the Danes on the 29th Nov. ship and Cargo condemned.

PARIS, July 17.—"The Prize Court on the 6th inst. condemed, six more American vessels, viz. the Grace, the George, the Cadel, the Brothers, the Tarantula, and the Fame."

The Maryan, *Ratfield* from Yarmouth to Liverpool, and another brig and a sloop, were captured 22d inst. in sight of Penzance, by a French ingger privateer; the former was re taken by the Providence and Dolphin cutters, and carried into Penzance. The privateer chaced the Apollo, *Walker*, from Poole to Liverpool, but she escaped under the guns of Mousehole battery.

The Jane, Watson, from St. Thomas's to Halifax, is taken and carried into Porto Rico.

The Eclipse, and Andersons, arrived at Plymouth from Jamaica; parted from the Sparrow brig of war, and 14 sail, on the 11th inst. in lat. 43. 30. long 43. on which day six of them separated with the Eclipse and Andersons, and parted again on the 18th, in lat. 49. long 24. in a heavy gale.

The Fleetwood, *Chalmers*, from Liverpool to St Kitt's, was spoken with 7th inst. in lat. 42. 11. N. long. 16. W.

The Ceres, *Palmer*, from Jamaica to London is put back.

The Governor Power, *M'Carthy*, from New Brunswick to Greenock was spoken with 6th inst. in lat. 46. long. 48. all well.

The Union, *Roberts*, from Truro to Liverpool, has been taken; retaken by the Cheerly GB. and arrived at Plymouth 26th instant.

The Pincent, Norton, from Bristol to New York, sailed on Saturday last. but having got on shore in King Road, received so much damage, that she has been obliged to return and discharge her cargo.

The Governor Wentworth, *Douglas*, from Liverpool to New York, was spoken with 3d June, in lat. 44. Long. 41. 30. all well, by the Liberty, *Williamson*, arrived at Portsmouth.

The Ross, *Brown*; and the Atlantic, *Craig*, from Jamaica to London, were taken on the 14th and 15th ult. by a Spanish schooner privateer, on her passage from La Guayra to Spain. The former carried into Camarinos, and the latter into Laxa. The Atlantic has been brought out of that port by the martial GB. and carried into Corunna.

The Fair Weather, (an American) from Teneriffe to the West Indies, is captured and carried into Guadaloupe, after discharging part of the cargo at Dominica.

The Vindad, Spanish packet, from the Havannah, detained and sent into Plymouth 23d inst. by L'Aigle frigate, has been liberated.

The Science, *Howard*, from London to New York, was taken 1st May in lat. 47. 40. long. 27 by the Admi. Martin, French privateer of 18 guns, and carried into Bilboa on the 13th, where the cargo is landed.

The Royalist SW. has sent into the Downs the Aristides Danish schooner privateer, which she captured near the Scaw, in the act of engaging one of the Gothenburg packets.

The Comet, *Hix*, from New York, with passengers, is detained by the Shannon frigate, and sent into Plymouth.

The Cormorant, revenue cutter has taken and sent into Fowey a French lugger privateer, after a chace of nine hours.

The Aurora, *Meyrick*, from the South Seas and Milford, run on the Goodwin Sands on Saturday morning, but was got off by the assistance of some Deal boats, and carried into the Downs.

The Daniel and Frederick, Meyers, was taken 15th June, by the Tilsit French privateer, and carried into Dantzig.

The Venus schooner from Belfast, sailed from Gibraltar the 5th June, was captured off Zaffarina Bay, by a Spanish privateer on the 13th, retaken on 16th, and carried back to Gibraltar.

The Sophia, Gerrick, from Gibraltar to Lisbon, is detained by the Nymphe frigate, and sent into Plymouth.

The Agriculture, Sanderson, from Whitby to Newcastle, put back to Whitby on Tuesday, with loss of mainmast.

The American ship Margaret, from Baltimore, with Sugar and Coffee; the Tate, J. G. Neuman; the Sprightly, ——, *Hill*; the Flink Og Fardig, Collins; the Vier Gesusters, *Smidt*; the Vu Catharina, *Swarte*; the Success, *Schimmels*; the Hoppett *Holinguest*; and the Sina Ferdinanda. *Hendricks*; are condemned at Copenhagen.

The Russian ships Narova, Biken, and the Alexander, *Groat* bound to the Baltic, are taken and carried into Copenhagen, but expected to be liberated.

The Drie Gesusters, laden with 162 pipes of wine; and the Marianne, laden with 240 —— of hemp, are taken and carried into Christiansand.

The American ships Mercury, and James Adams, from Philadelphia to Amsterdam, taken and carried into France, have been condemned with their cargoes.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES,
From Lloyd's List.

ARRIVED AT GRAVESEND.

July 19.—Maria, *Sinclair*; Marian, *Weatherhead*; Adventure, *M'Kendrick*; Kitty, *Musgrove*; Two Friends, ——; Nestor, *Richardson*; Duchess of Richmond, *Newport*; from St. Croix; Navigation, *Moncer*, from St. Thomas's; Whim, *Forbes* from Gibraltar; Beaver ——, from Cork, Gallant Schooner, *Donovan*, Portsmouth.

July 21. — Amalia, *Richter*, Oporto; Commerce, *Stevens* Gibraltar; Anna and Ciara, *Jans*; Europa, *Pegus*; Minerva, *Da Costa*, Gothenburg; Union, *Whitburn*, Guernsey; Frau Anna, *Walters*, Stromt stadt.

July 19.—Isabella, *Rowbotham*, from St. Croix.

July 22.—Pomona, *M'Naught*, Hannah *Smith*, from Jamaica; Jane *Bomez*, Cape Good Hope; Gen. Armstrong, *Sinclair*, Malta; Fraw Margaretta, ——, Cumberland, ——, Oporto; Amelia, *Lelar*, Gothenburg; Polly, *Lede*, Oporto.

July 24.—Ceres, *Heaslop*; Wilhelmina, *Ellis*; Oporto; Atalanta, *Henry*, Jamaica. Neptunus (Prize) Portsmouth.

July 25.—Eleanor, *Keating*, Pensacola; Sophia, *Smith*, Messina; Minerva *Williams*, Surinam; Padgey, *Phillips*, Cork;

July 27.—Hermes SW. St. Croix; Wonder, *Dean*, St. Michael's; Sir Sidney Smith, *Little*, Jamaica; Catharina, ——, Oporto; Levant, *Hopkins*, Gibraltar; Eagle's Bush, *Courtney*, Cork.

July 28.—Lord Borringdon, *Partridge*, Leda, *Atkinson*; Romulus, *Sachet*, Frederick, *Fish*, from Malta; Louisa, *Malazard*, from Jamaica.

July 29.—Phœbe, *Gunton*: Swift, *Gibbons*; Sisters, *Edwards*; Richard, *Young*; Mount Royal, *Hall*: Ann, *Ball*; Jersey, *Duval*; Duchess of Manchester; Superb, *Henry*; Mayflower, *Bunting*; Hydra, *Harris*; Triton, *Crawley*; Robert, *Ford*, from Malta: George, *Hughes*, from Gibraltar; Swift, *Bryan*, Jamaica; Valiant, *Owen*; Medina, *Ruskin*, from Cork.

July 31.—Jane, *Sinnett*; Jennies, *Muckle*; Jean, *Steadman*; Peace, *Butcher*; Venus, *Vaux*; Request, *Lawson*; Little Jane, ——; Baron Nelson, *Forster*; from Malta: Neptune, *Gilbert*, from Gothenburg, Sedulous, *Ingham*, from Gibraltar; Algol, *Allen*, from Oporto: Graces, *Caughey*; Vine, *M'Donald*, from Belfast. Dorothy Foster, *Snowden*, Jamaica. Liberty, *Williamson*, Nassau; John, *Davis*, Waterford.

August 1. — Request, *Lawson*: Ellen, *Charter*; Rose, *Harrison*; Plymouth, *Hore*, Eagle, *Shaler*, Sally Ann, *Glover* from Malta; Ospray, *Cameau*, Oporto; Columbus, *Gordon*, Vigilant, *Ray*; Dundee, *Wallis*; Effort, ——: from Greenland. George, *White*, from Gibraltar Hercules, *Rohl*, from Oporto. Elizabeth and Ann, *Winn*, from Prince Edward's Island.

July 2.—Carlberry, *Driscoll*; Andersons, *Wilkins*; Eclipse, *Ferriman*; from Jamaica. St. Salvadore, ——, from Malta. William, *Tucker*, from Gibraltar. Elizabeth, *Vennerman*; Thomas, *Simpson*; Howe, *Williams*; from Gothenburg, Fanny, *Martin*, from Limerick. Lively, *Brackson*, from Goree. Jupiter, *Schwartz*, from Philadelphia. Diana Benglet, *Meyer*, from Oporto.

August 3. — Minerva, *Leidler*; Commerce, *Warwick*, from Gibraltar. Cato, (Prize) from Plymouth Jolly Tar, *Brown*, from Quebec. Homely, *Le Viconte*, from Malta. Livingston, ——, from Gothenburg.

August 4.—Experiment, *Trotter*; Inverness, *Vickerman*, from Greenland. Diana, *Noble*, from Valentia. Flora, ——, from Brasiles. Amy, *Hutchins*, from Madeira. Hope, *Bishop*, from Malta. Ranger, *Sherborn* from Gibraltar. Nile, *Pringle*, from Mogadore. Flor d'Mar, *Racosta*, from Gothenburg. Neptune, *Smith*, from Heligoland. Equity, *Haywood*, from Jersey.

SAILED FROM GRAVESEND.

July 19.—Hound, London and St. Catherines, for Cadiz. Earl Bathurst, *Norvel*, Antigua. Chester, *Nield*, for Gibraltar.

July 20.—Principe, *Pereira*, for Bahia. Dos Amigos, *Luiz Pernambuco*; Belvoir Castle, *Owen* Londonderry: Union, *Salmon*, for Cork. Argo, *Henderson*, for Gibraltar.

July 21.—Fanny, *Bousfield*, for Brasiles. Jane, *Graham*, for Madeira. Venture, *Mord*, for Gothenburg. Factor, *Conway*, for Belfast.

July 22.—Margaret, *Spendlove*, for Halifax. Maria Catharina, *Hake*, Madeira. St. Patrick, *M'Ribbin*, for Belfast.

July 23.—Mattarossa, *Robinson*, for Carthagena. Spring Grove, *Mattinson*, for Rio Janeiro. Fame, *Courtney*, for Gibraltar. Mary, *Davis*, for Teneriffe.

July 24.—Charles William, *Kirby*, for Quebec.

July 25.—Flora, *Forrestall*, for Dublin.

July 26.—Black Prince, *Fraser*, for Madeira.

July 27.—Harmony, *Dingle*, for Cork. Concord, *Hedland*; Zephyr, *Dunnell*, for Gothenburg.

July 28. — Phœnix, *Taylor*, Jamaica. Lord Mulgrave, *Barry*, for Hayti. Unity, *Cooper*, for South Seas.

July 29.—Cynthia, *Wayth*, for Malta, Eriel, *Pearce*, for Barbadoes, Success, *Bennett*, for Oporto.

July 30.—Jason, *Mason*, Polly, *Peed* for Storkholm.

July 31.—Lord Dupplin, *Bald*, for Madeira.

August 1.—Caledonia, *Miller*, for Cadiz. Grape, *Terry*, for Oporto. Drummond, *Butler*, for Malta. Aurora, *Bode*, for Cape de Verds.

August 2.—Slebeck Hall, *Vaughan*, for Corunna. Totredge, *Knollen*, for Alderney.

August 3. — Montezuma, *Smith*, for Charleston. Margaret and Ann, *Malcolm*, for Barbadoes. Jane Smith, for Guernsey.

ARRIVED AT PORTSMOUTH.

July 19.—Hydra, Frigate; Diligent, 28. Rose, *Harrison*: Hope, *Bishop*: Richard, *Young*, Venus, *Vaux*, Peace, *Kirk*; Ann, *Shotter*; Eagle, *Roberts* Fidelity, *Newman*; William, *Mainland*; Lord Borington,

Partridge; Two Sisters, *Edwards*; Richard, *Clarke*; Fame, *White*. Lord Hood, *Smith*; Agenoria, *Postgate*; Homely, *Le Visconte*, Ides, *Hutchinson*; Ellen, *Charter*; Elbe, *Landells*; Ann, *Bell*, Cornwallis, *Storey*; Pomona, *Scott*; Adelphi, *Stafford*; William, *Barfield*; Ann, *Ball*; Duchess of Manchester, ——, Sally Ann, *Glover*; Policy, *Jarwood*; Ocean, *Mitchell*; Peace, *Butcher*; Harpooner, *Hall*; Adventure, *Body*; George, *Logan*; Little Jane, *Chalmer*; Jersey, *Duval*; Hydra, *Harris*; Eagle, *Shaler*; from Malta. Concord, *Taylor*; Mary, *Quinton*; Juno, *Syms*; Harriet, *Moberly*; Alfred, *Lightfoot*; Douglas, *Wilson*; Isis, *Patrick*; Friends Goodwill, *Robe*; Valiant, *Grant*; Austin, *Hunter*; Traveller, *Collinson*; Leda, *Atkinson*; Mayflower, *Bunter*; Traveller, *Tate*; Betsey and Sally, *Thacker*.

July 20.—Gloric Frigate (Admiral *Otway*) from off Lisbon. Audacious, MW. A large fleet of Transports, from Gothenburg. Catherine, *Taurus*: from Oporto. Prevoyante SS. from Malta.

July 21.—Zebra Bomb, from Gottenburg. Hardy, gun brig, from Downs.

July 22.—Iphigenia frigate, from off Havre. Lady Nelson, *Wade*, from London for the Brasiles. Plymouth, *Hore*, from Malta.

July 23.—Liberty, *Williamson*; from New Providence in 7 weeks. Reward, *Rochester*, from Madeira. Trompeuse SW. Glommen, SW.; A fleet; Goodintent, *Richards*; Thames, *Todd*; Brothers, *Mayther*, bound to the Brasiles. Apollo, *Nellis*; Minerva, *Franklin*; Phœnix, *Scott*; Earl Fitzwilliam; Martha, ——; bound to Madeira, from the Downs.

July 24.—Fearless, GB. A fleet, from the Downs. Principe, *Pereira*; from London, bound to the Brasiles. Susannah, *Thomas*, from Waterford. Diana, *Fitzgerald*, from Dungarven. Malvina. *White* from Gibraltar, after beating off a privateer.

July 25.—Argus, SW. from Plymouth.

July 26.—Tigre, MW. from off Flushing. Argo, *Henderson*, from London for Gibraltar. Alfred, transport, from Plymouth. Sandwich, SW. from Guernsey.

July 27.—Stately, MW. from the Downs.

July 30.—Boadicia frigate from off Havre.

August 1.—Alert, SW. A fleet. Phœnix *Traylor*, for Jamaica. Margaret, *Spendlove* for Halifax. Spring Grove, ——, for South Seas, from the Downs. Champion frigate. Primrose SW. from Plymouth.

August 2.—Albicore, SW. from a cruize. Clarkson, *Stephenson*, from Hull, for the Brasils. Jane, *Graham*, from London, for Madeira. Rodney, Providence, Success, Nancy, Princess Mary, Janes, Argo, Isis, Langley, Mary, transports from the Downs.

August 3.—Belvoir Castle, ——, from London, bound to Londonderry. Scorpion, Union, *Rennison*; Fatty, *Paget*; from Spain and Plymouth. Mediator, MW. Decade frigate, from Plymouth.

August 4.—Loire, Success, frigates from Greenland. Euridice frigate, from Plymouth. Forrester SW. from the Eastward.

August 5.—Ralph Nicholson transpor (one of the Audacious' convoy,) leaky, having been run foul of by the Williams, has put back.

SAILED FOR PORTSMOUTH.

July 19.—Alert, SW. A fleet from the Downs.

July 23.—Little Belt SW. Argus, *Fraser*; Favourite, *Freeman*; William Pitt, *Saunders*; Juno, *Patie*; G. O. Sutherland, from Africa.

July 24.—Trompeuse SW. Five Transports, from Madeira. Gloire frigate, from a cruize; Bastard SW.; A fleet, from the Downs. Pomone frigate; Joseph, *Copping*; Jane, *Scott*; Mercator, *Pearson*; Ranger, *Henderson*; Triad, *Lee*; Abraham, *Cobden*, for Gibraltar. Lord Carrington, ——; Lilac, *Reply*; Maryann, *Tongue*; Titus, *Haslop*; Amazon, *Yeoman*: Drummond, *Rickmond*; Catharine, *Brown*; Proteus, *Breeches*; Mary, *Cox*; Alert, *Burgess*, for Malta. Thais SW. Steady GB.; Governor Milne, *Puddicombe*; Lady Nelson, *Wade*; Don Domingo, ——; Goodintent, *Richards*; Levant, *Raddon*; Thames, *Todd*; Ocean, *Morris*; Earl Percy, *Storey*; Earl Percy, *Storey*; Ceres, *Murray*; Fingal, *Denning*; San Pedro, *Agvia*; ——; Dawn, *Gould*; Swift, *Leggett*; Hero of the Nile, ——; Diadem, *Smith*; for Brasiles, Emerald, *Chivers*, for Cape of Good Hope. Duke of Portland, *Spence*, for Port Jackson.

July 26.—Linnet SW. for a cruize.

July 27.—Audacious MW. and a large fleet of transports, with troops from St. Helens.

July 28.—Prevoyante SS.; Fearless GB. A large fleet for the Downs. Sandwich MW. for Guernsey.

July 31.—Audacious MW.; Brazen SW. Egeria SW.: Zebra bomb, for westward, with a fleet of transports, (about 200 sail.)

August 1.—Glomen SW. A fleet for the Downs.

August 3.—Champion frigate; Minorca brig; Iphigenia frigate, for Spain. Henry, *Soper*; Nancy, *Forster*; Resolution, *Walker*; Mentor, *Stephenson*; Choice, *Hoare*; Charles William, *Kerby*; Frankfort, ——; George, *Young*, for Quebec. Esdaile, *Weynton*; Amphitrite, *Colburn*; Margaret, *Spendlove*; for Halifax. Osprey, *Bristow*; Albion, *Botley*; Benjamin, *Mac Carthy*; Stag, *Boyle*, for Newfoundland. Newton, *Daly*, for Baltimore Jane, *Graham*, for Madeira. Alert, SW. A fleet of transports, for Cork.

August 4.—Boadicia frigate, from a cruize.

ARRIVED OFF PORTSMOUTH.

August 4.—Sparrow brig of war from Jamaica, with 7 sail. Trusty, ——, from Jamaica.

ARRIVED AT PLYMOUTH.

July 17.—Ann, *Wilkinson*, Ranger, *Appleby*; Ilfracombe, *Fleming*; Ocean, *Roskruge*, Caledonia, *M'Iver*, Alfred, *Lumley*, Sceptre, *Ferrand*. from off the Tagus. Confounder GB. from Cadiz.

July 18.—Ann, *Bright*, Supply, *Jefferson*, Eagle, *Roberts*, Apollo, *Chapman*,

from Malta. Reward, *Turner*, from Gibraltar. Algol, *Allen*, from Oporto. Snapper, GB. from off Brest. Sir John Duckworth, ——, from Holland. Swift, *Gibbon*, from Malta.

July 19.—Kent, MW. from off Cadiz. Mackarel schooner, from Halifax. Decade frigate from Ireland.

July 20.—William, *Tucker* from Salo. Wareham, *Chadwick* from Villa Nova Isabella. *Lincoln*, Minerva, *Laidler* from Gibraltar. Ann, AB. from a cruize. Albion cutter. Three vessels, from Guernsey.

July 21.—Cadmus SW. from off Brest. Betsey, *Hooper* from Bilboa.

July 23 —Jupiter, *Schwarting* from Charleston. Tonnant, MW. from a cruize. Princess Charlotte frigate, from Ireland. Entrepenante cutter. A fleet of victuallers from off Ushant.

July 25.—Harlequin, AS. A fleet from the Downs.

July 26.—Eclipse, *Ferriman*, Anderson, *Wilkinson*, from Jamaica, parted from the Sparrow SW. and convoy 11th inst. Osprey, *Cameau* from Oporto. Amethyst frigate from a cruize.

July 27.—Martial GB. from off Ferrol, with dispatches. Arow schooner from Torbay.

July 28.—Eurydice frigate, from St. Audero in 3 days.

July 30.—Ville de Paris MW. *Admiral Lord Gambier*, from Torbay. Plover SW. from off Lisbon. St. Albans MW. Eighteen transports from the Downs. Foxhound SW. from a cruize.

August 1.—Scorpion SW. from Gijon, in 3 days. Dexterous GB. from Cadiz. Malvina, *Bear* from Jamaica.

August 2.—Townsend packet, from Coruna in 3 days.

August 3.—St. Albans MW. and convoy put back.

SAILED FROM PLYMOUTH.

July 19.—Hindostan MW. from off the Tagus, with a fleet of victuallers.

July 23.—Valiant MW. Spencer MW. from a cruize. Egeria SW. from Portsmouth.

July 25.—Tonnant MW. from a cruize.

July 28.—Harlequin AS. A large fleet from the Downs.

July 31.—St. Albans MW.; Eighteen transports; several merchantmen from Cork.

August 2.—St. Albans MW. and convoy for

ARRIVED AT FALMOUTH.

July 17.—Hazard, *Rutherford* from Sicilly. Angelica Portuguese schooner from Oporto in seven days—with dispatches.

July 18.—Lancaster, *Tomball*; Westmoreland, *Robinson*, from Liverpool, bound to the Brasiles. Ann, Artes, from London, both bound to Malta.

July 19.—Lively, *Blakesley* from Africa. Fingal, *M'Vicar*, from Belfast, for Rio Janeiro. Ann, *Britten* from London for Malta.

July 21.—Auckland packet, from the Leeward Islands, sailed from Tortola 20th June.

July 29.—Addington, *Ritchie*, from Liverpool for Malta. Trompeuse frigate from the Downs, with a fleet for Madeira. Little Belt SW. from Portsmouth, with a fleet for Africa. Aimable frigate; A fleet of transports; Growler GB. from Coast of France with several vessels from Portsmouth. Alfred, *Robertson* from Plymouth for Malta.

July 30.—Pomone frigate, from Portsmouth, with a fleet for Gibraltar, &c.

SAILED FROM FALMOUTH.

July 17.—Towsend packet, ——, for Corunna.

July 25.—Hindoston MW.; Kangaroo SW. with a fleet of transports for Spain and Portugal. Black Joke lugger, for Corunna. Alligator, *Brazin*, for St. John's.

July 27.—Princess Mary packet, for Leeward Islands.

July 29.—Humber AS. with a fleet for the Downs.

July 30.—Tais SW.; Steady GB. from Brasiles. Little Belt SW. from Africa. Trompeuse SW. from Madeira, with their convoys. Growler GB. for coast of France. The fleet for Madeira put back.

August 1.—The fleets for Africa and the Brasiles put back.

August 2.—Princess Amelia packet, for Corunna.

ARRIVED AT LIVERPOOL.

July 20. — Jamaica, *Clegg*, William, *Wells*, from Jamaica. 1. O. *Botley* from Quebec.

July 23.—Glenmore, *Spencer*, from Surinam. Fox, *Holroyd*, from St. Michael's.

July 25.—Molly, *Richards*, from Trinidad, sailed 16th of June. Margaret, *Gwin*, from Jamaica. Chance, *Graham*, from Quebec. Mary Ford, ——, from Nova Scotia. Hiram, *Litten*; Lord Nelson, *Hanford*, from Newfoundland. Hope, *Trisider*, from Prince Edward's Island. Aurora, Frederica, from Uddewalla.

July 26.—Reward, *Hayes*, from Malta. John, *Darell*, from Calmar.

July 27.—King George, *Miller*, from Jamaica, parted from the fleet 19th ult.

July 28.—John, *Gilmore*; Goodintent, *Crosby* from Malta.

July 30.—Imperial, *Galt*, from Jamaica. Guernsey, *Collinett*; Endeavour, *Corton*; Industry, *Hanley*; Albion, *Boardman*; Lewis, *Lawrence*; from Jamaica.

July 31.—Lady Cremorne, *Atkinson*, from Jamaica. Active, *Gardner*, from St. Croix and Clyde.

August 1.—Dolphin, *Almgreen*, from Uddewalla. Albion, *Janson*; Rodigheten, ——, from Guernsey.

August 2 —Susannah, *Blingstedt*, from Gothenburg. Adventure, *Muirhead*, from St. Michael's and Belfast.

August 3.—Countenance, *Argreen*, Helsinburg. Alliance, *Bjorkman*; August, *Knopper*; Hedwege. *Magdalina*, from Gothenburg. Nile, *Aloom*, from Holmstadt.

ARRIVED AT HULL.

July 22.—Leander, *Nicholson*, from Heligoland.

July 28.—Ulla, *Flagstrom*, from Gefle

July 30.—Aurora, *Sadler*; Eggintou

——; Sarah and Elizabeth, ——; Richard, ——; from Greenland. Prescot, ——; North Briton, Trafalgar, ——; Samuel's from Davis's Streights.

August 1.—Ocean, *Bowes*; from Heligoland.

August 2.—True Love, *Miller*, Perseverance, ——, from Greenland.

ARRIVED AT YARMOUTH.

Acorn, *Anthony* from Cork.

ARRIVED OFF YARMOUTH.

July 31. — Neptune, *Smith*; Lively, *Holmes* from Heligoland.

ARRIVED AT NEWCASTLE.

July 23.—John, *Bertie* from Jamaica. Mariner, *Straker* from Picton.

July 28.—James and Margaret, ——; from Davis's Streights. Katharine, *Davis* from Greenland.

ARRIVED AT DEAL.

July 21.—Alert SW.; A fleet, from Portsmouth. Minerva, *Williams* from Surinam.

July 22.—Amiable frigate; Furious GB. from Northward. A fleet of transports with troops, and sailed to Portsmouth.

July 24.—Rolla GB.; Blazer GB. from a cruize.

July 26.—Indignant GB.; A fleet from Portsmouth. Wonder, ——, from St. Michael's.

July 27.—Fly SW. from a cruize.

July 28.—Ann, *Macaulay* from Sierra Leone. Sarah, *Humble* from the West Indies and Falmouth. Bustler GB. Desperate GB. from a cruize.

July 31.—Harlequin AS. A fleet, Eclipse, *Ferriman*, from Jamaica, and from Plymouth. Carlebury, *Driscoll* from Jamaica.

August 1.—Humber AS. A fleet, from Falmouth.

August 2.—Tyne packet, *Barber*, from Dublin.

August 3.—Pelican SW. from Gothenburg.

August 4.—Hope, *Stewart*, from Gibraltar.

SAILED FROM DEAL.

July 19.—A fleet for Portsmouth. Lady Nelson, *Wade* for the Brasiles. Braganza, *Cole* from Gibraltar. Argo, *Gardner*; Prince Town, *Fraser* for South Seas.

July 20.—Trompeuse SW. A fleet of transports for the Westward.

July 21.—Several ships of war, A large fleet of transports. And Earl Bathurst, *Norval*, remain for Hayti.

July 22.—St. Alban's MW. A fleet of transports, with troops for Portsmouth.

July 24.—Tigre MW. Stately MW. for Portsmouth. Fly SW. from a cruize.

July 25.—Princess of Orange MW. Trusty MW. Ospray SW. Alert SW. Blazer GB. A fleet of transports, remain for.

July 26.—Fame *Courtney*, for ——.

July 27.—Alert SW. Indignant, GB. for Portsmouth. Charles William, *Kirby*, Quebec. George, *Miles* for St. Thomas's. A fleet of transports, coasters and colliers.

July 28.—Several ships of war, Earl Bathurst, *Norvall*, remains for Antigua.

July 31. — A fleet, for Portsmouth, Lord Mulgrave, *Barry* for Hayti, Earl Bathurst, *Norval* for Antigua. Spring Grove, ——, for South Seas. Phœnix, *Taylor*, for Jamaica. Cynthia, *Wayth*, for Malta.

August 1.—Several ships of war, and transports remain for

August 2.—Humber AS. A fleet for Westward. Princess of Brasil, *Gamman* for Cadiz.

August 4. Several ships of war, Kingston, *Richards* for South Seas. Siebeck Hall, *Vaughan* for Corunna, remain for

ARRIVED AT CLYDE.

July 17 —Ann Grant, *Coverdale* from Jamaica.

July 20.—Caledonia, *Izat*; James, *Allen* from Pictow.

July 21.—Clyde, *Grosard*, from Malta. Active, *Gourlay*, from St. Croix.

July 23.—Isabella, *Currie*, from St. Croix.

July 27.—Governor Carlton, *Udny* from New Brunswick. Frances, *Campleman* from Quebec.

July 30.—Anglim, *Bell*, from Miranichi

July 31.—Argus, *Chalmers*, from Picton.

SAILED FROM CLYDE.

July 21.—Ariadne, ——, for Demerara. Hero, *Carnachan* for New Brunswick.

July 22.—Caledonia, *Stewart*, for Newfoundland.

July 23. — Arthur Owen, ——, for Corunna.

July 25—Ajax, *Stewart*, for Rio Janeiro. Elizabeth, *Baird*, for Trinidad.

July 27.—Fox packet, *Hamilton*, for Clyde. Rosamond, *Livingston*, for Cadiz. Jean, *Finnic*, Grenada.

ARRIVED AT AYR.

July 31.—John, *Milne* from Pictow.

ARRIVED AT POOLE.

July 20.—Henry, *Bangin*, from Newfoundland.

July 21.—Gannet, *Stanworth*, from Newfoundland.

SAILED FROM POOLE.

July 28.—Stag, *Hoite*; Benjamin, M'*Carthy*, from Newfoundland. Success, *Martin*, Quebec.

SAILED FROM TORBAY.

July 31.—Channel fleet, under Command of Sir J. T. Duckworth for off Ushant.

August 1.—The channel fleet, put back.

ARRIVED AT SHEERNESS.

July 20.—Navigation, *Echerman*, from Stockholm, bound to Bristol.

SAILED FROM SHEERNESS.

July 22.—Agressor, GB. A fleet, for Heligoland.

August 1.—Oberon SW. A fleet, for Heligoland.

August 2.—Sarpen SW. A fleet, for Gothenburg.

ARRIVED AT DOVER.

July 22.—Britannia, *Thompson*, from Jamaica.

August 2.—Lavinia, *Howland*, from Jamaica. Margaretta Cornelia, *Nicklaues*, from Oporto.

(Bankrupts and Dividends from our last.)

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses.)

BAILEY William Morley, Derby, mercer, (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Gray's-inn, and Greaves, Derby.

Banks Richard, Eithem, Kent, victualler. (Debarry and Derby, Tanfield-court, Temple, and Everett and Martyr, Greenwich.

Beckwith Thomas, Commercial-road, coach maker. Messrs. Smith and Henderson, Leman-street, Goodman's fields.

Bell Robert, and Hedley Robert, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, woollen drapers, (Carr, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Atkinson, Chancery lane.

Biggs Thomas, the younger, Seend, Wilts, cheese dealer, (Wezey of Melksham and Sandys and Horton, Crane court, Fleet street.

Blaze James, otherwise Blades, Manchester, dealer and chapman. (Hilton, Manchester, and Harrison, Craven street, Strand.

Brindle Robert, Leyland, Lancaster, bleacher. (Dewhurst, Preston, and Barrett, Holborn court, Gray's inn.

Calvert William, Maryport, Cumberland, mercer. (Hodg, Whitehaven, and Falcon, Elm court, Temple.

Chambers Henry, Warwick, inn keeper. (Smart and Thomas, Staple inn, and Tomes and Heyden, Warwick.

Cheek William Henry, Manchester, scrivener. (Bousfield, Bouverie street.

Chowles John Thomas, Finch lane, Cornhill, painter and glazier. (Dawne, Henrietta street, Covent garden.

Craike John, and John Frederick Schwedersky, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchants. (Bell and Brodrick, Bow lane, Cheapside.

Elliot Thomas, Bedford street, Covent garden, tailor. (Pike, Air street, Piccadilly.

Emmet Samuel, Birkenshaw, York, carpet manufacturer. (Wiglesworth, Gray's inn, and Wiglesworth and Thompson, Halifax.

Eyre William, St. Columb Major, Cornwall, merchant. (Goode, Bodmin, and Sandys and Horton, Crane court, Fleet street.

Foxhall John, Marlborough court, Carnaby market, victualler. (Sherwood, Cushion court, Broad street.

Gardner Thomas, Shoreditch, haberdasher. (Batty, Chancery lane.

Gear Isaac, Old gravel lane, victualler. (Clement, Radcliffe highway.

Gray William, St. John street, shoemaker. (Selby, Charles street, Northampton square, Cerkenwell.

Hale James, Chester, butcher. (Simcock, Chester, and Milne and Parry, Temple.

Halford Edward, Bristol, baker. (Whitcombe and King, Serjeant's inn, Fleet street, and Frankis, Bristol.

Harrison George, and John Watson, Noble street, Cheapside, hosiers. (Wiglesworth, Gray's inn square,

Harrison Benjamin, Cafbeck, Cumberland, dyer. (Hurd, King's bench walk, Temple and Jacksons, Manchester.

Henderson Robert Wentworth, George street, Minories, ship broker. (Collins and Waller, Spital square.

Huthwaite William, Nottingham, mercer. (Coldham and Enfield, Nottingham, and Blessdale, Alexander, and Holmes, New inn, London.

Jeffery Anthony, Thornford, Dorset, jobber. (Fookes and Woodforde, Sherborne, and Warry, New inn, London.

Johnson Elijah, Bleeding heart yard, Charles street, Holborn, cabinet maker. (Willoughby, Clifford's inn.

Kennedy Thomas, Woolwich, tavern keeper. (Weston, Fenchurch street.

Kidd David, Berwick-upon-Tweed, linen draper. (Ellis, Cursitor street, London, and Knight, Manchester.

Knott James, Oldham, Lancaster, grocer. (Heslop and Barrow, Manchester, and J. and R. Willis, Warnford court, London.

Lawten James, the elder, John Lawten, James Lawten, the younger, and Jarvis Lawten, all of Ashton-under-Line, Lancaster, cotton manufacturers. (Heslop and Barrow, Manchester, and J. and R. Willis, Warnford court, London.

Leffman Joseph Leffman, New street, Bishopsgate street, merchant. (Jones, Basinghall street.

Lilley Westfield, St. John street, Clerkenwell, linen draper. (Bourdillon, and Hewitt, Little Friday street, Cheapside.

Lovell Thomas, Shoreditch, baker. (Collins and Waller, Spital square.

Mears Charles, Stockport, Chester, cheesemonger. (Huxley, Temple, and Dicas, Stockport.

Morgan Athelston, and Edward Morgan Builth, Brecknock, tanners. (Russell and Jones, Ludlow, and Highmoor, Bush lane, Cannon street.

Oldham Joseph, Melton, Suffolk, draper. Wood, Woodbridge, Suffolk, and Berry and James, Bucklersbury, London.

Oliver Henry Brough, Brampton, Cumberland, cotton manufacturer. (Mounsey, Staple inn, London.

Ollivant William, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Taylor, Manchester, and Ellis, Cursitor street, London.

Parr John, Owen and Thomas Chase Patrick, Suffolk lane, insurance brokers. (Dennetts and Greaves, King's arms yard, Coleman street.

Pater Thomas, Shadwell, High street, surgeon. (Wilson, Devonshire street, Bishopsgate.

Pearce James, Paternoster row, money scrivener. (Whar and Dyke, Lamb's buildings, Temple.

Pepper John, Romford, Essex, victualler. (Sterry, Romford, and Cutting, Bartlett's buildings, Holborn.

Robinson, Nicholas Effard, Bond court, Walbrook, merchant. (Allcock, Boswell, and Corner, York street, Southwark.

Seagoe John, Duke street, St. James's, tailor. (Beckett, Broad street, Golden square.

Smith James, Little Putney street, tallow chandler. (Hughes, Bear yard, Lincoln's inn fields.

Stinchcomb John, Bristol, cabinet maker. (Sweet, Inner Temple, and Stevens, Bristol.

Stokes Thomas, Tooley street, cabinet maker. Speck. St. John's, Southwark.

Straw George, Lincoln, merchant. (Hayward, Lincoln, and Macdougall, and Hunter, Lincoln's inn.

Smallbridge Thomas, Stoke-in-tinhead, butcher. (Tozer, West Teignmouth, and Towell, Finch lane, London.

Tempest Michael, Derby, mercer. (Lowten, Temple, London.

Tennant John, Manchester, butcher. (Edge, King street, Manchester.

Thackray Richard, Burton Leonard, York, flax dresser. (Godmond, New Bridge street, Blackfriar's road.

Thompson John, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Kay and Renshaw, Manchester.

Treloar Thomas, the yonger, Pentyn, Cornwall, brewer. (Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row, London, and Mr. Michell, Truro.

Tupper George, Linton, Kent, shopkeeper. (Aubrey, Took's court, Cursitor street, Wilder and Son, Maidstone, and Morson, Chatham.

Turner Thomas, Liverpool, cheesemonger. (Mr. Windle, John street, Bedford row, London, and Griffith, Liverpool.

Wicks Mary, Minchinhampton, Gloucester, miller. (Bloxsome, Dursley, and Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn.

Wilkes William, Birmingham, factor. (Lowe, Birmingham, and Chilton, Exchequer office, Lincoln's inn.

Wing John, Stamford, Lincoln, victualler. (Smart and Thomas, Staple inn, London, and Redifer, Stamford.

Wray John, Wakefield, corn dealer. (Battye, Chancery lane, and Brooke, Wakefield.

Wyatt Herbert, Robert S. Jones, C. Shepherd, and Niels, P. Topp, Duke street, Aldgate, painters. (Bousfield, Bouverie street, Fleet street.

Young James, Manchester, cotton manufacturer. (Edge, King's bench walk, Temple, and Clough, Manchester.

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Agar Moses, City Chambers, ship owner, August 6, 16.

Andrade Joaquim, Abchurch lane, insurance broker, Nov. 5.

Andrade Joaquim, and Joachim Christian Stocqueler, Abchurch lane, insurance brokers, Nov. 5.

Barber Miles, Lothbury, merchant, Aug. 27.

Barnes John, Newport, Isle of Wight, carpenter, Sept. 8.

Bates Benjamin, Sherringham, Norfolk, shopkeeper, Aug. 25.

Beale John, Southampton street, Camberwell, mathematical instrument maker, Sept. 3.

Berry Thomas, Fleet street, man's mercer, Aug. 23.

Burnett Samuel, Petersfield, Southampton, fellmonger, Sept. 12.

Calton Godfrey, Sheffield, linen draper, Aug 26

Carruthers John, Bristol, grocer, Aug. 23.

Christopher Ann, Blakedown, Kidderminster, Worcester, iron manufacturer, Aug. 31.

Cole John, Fore street, stationer, Sept. 13.

Collier Robert, New Bond street, merchant, Dec. 6.

Cox William, the elder, Chichester, dealer in earthenware, Aug. 22.

Croft William, Leeds, and James Manks, Hunslet, merchants, Aug. 24.

Davison Andrew, Chester, wine merchant, Sept. 9.

Day Edward, Collingburne Ducis, Wilts, farmer, Sept. 2.

Day William, Cheapside, man's mercer, Aug. 13.

Deacon John Eden, Manchester, linen draper. Sept. 21.

Dent Robert, Stoke golding, Leicester, grocer, August 25.

Elworthy John Morris, St. James street, goldsmith, Sept. 10.

Fearon James Peter, late commander of the Belvidere East Indiaman, Aug. 27.

Flook John, Stapleton, Gloucester, miller, August 24.

Foreshaw James, Preston, Lancaster, linen-draper, August 22.

Foster John, Manchester, cotton spinner, August 24.

Gameau Joseph Augustus Victor, Albermarle street, bookseller, August 20.

Gaskill Thomas and George, Lancaster, linen drapers, Aug. 27.

Gibson Joseph, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, woollen draper, Aug. 25.

Grimes George, Great Warner street, Coldbath fields, linen draper, Nov. 19.

Harper Gillies Macbean Alexander, Easingwold, York, flax dresser, Aug. 17.

Harrison George, Globe street, Wapping, and James Gibson, the elder, Aug. 13.

Hesketh Joseph, and William Jones, Liverpool, grocers, Aug. 17.

Heskin John, Liverpool, straw hat manufacturer, Aug. 22.

Hewlings Abraham, Duke street, St. James's, corn merchant, Oct. 22.

Higginbottom William, Tottenham court road, cock founder, Oct. 25.

Higgs Daniel, Chipping Sodbury, Gloucester, liquor merchant, Aug. 18.

Houghton William, and John, late of Preston, Lancaster, cotton manufacturers, Sept. 12.

Hooton Samuel, and Solomon Rich, Woodstock street, New Bond Street, merchant tailors, Sept. 6, 13.

Hawker George, Stroud, Gloucester, clothier, Aug. 25.

Jones Robert, Gower street, Whitechapel, silk winder, Nov. 5.

Knowles James, Gwyndw, Anglesea, innholder, Sept. 3.

Law Thomas, Lancaster, merchant, Aug. 3.
Layton Michael, Kennington, stone mason, Oct. 22.
Leach Thomas, Grace's alley, Well close square, haberdasher, Sept. 3.
Loat Richard, Longacre, ironmonger, Aug. 16.
Lockier Thomas, Upper Thames street, merchant, Aug. 17.
Luckhurst Thomas, Canterbury, draper, Aug. 16.
Maclachian John, Hartford place, Drury lane, cabinet maker, Sept. 10.
Martin William Markham, Gosport, bookseller, Sept. 3.
Milns Brook, Little Newport street, Longacre, dealer and chapman, Sept. 10.
Norcliffe James, Robert town, Birstall, York, clothier, Aug. 20.
Parker Joseph, Ringwood Southampton, grocer, Sept. 13.
Party Morgan, Pontypool, Monmouth, shop keeper, Sept. 2.
Payne Samuel Lucas, Change alley, batter, Aug. 10.
Pedler Henry, Bath, woollen draper, Aug. 13.
Pilling John, the younger, Manchester, alehouse keeper, Aug. 22.
Preston Thomas, Aldermanbury, warehouseman, Sept. 10.
Pritchard William, the elder, Cardiff, Glamorgan, builder, Sept. 2.
Pritty John, Hadleigh, Suffolk, grocer, Aug. 31.
Roberts Samuel, Gloucester, brush maker, Sept. 7.
Robinson James, Liverpool, silversmith, Sept. 13.
Robinson Thomas Hume, and George Newman Hardy, Liverpool, provision brokers, Aug. 31.
Serle John, Shipton Mallet, Somerset, clothier, Sept. 9.
Shepley Thomas, Selby, York, brewer Sept. 9.
Smith George, Sheffield, grocer, Aug. 25.
Snawdon John, Plymouth, draper, Aug. 20.
Spraggon Joseph, and William, Gravesend, slopsellers, Nov. 19.
Spraggon Joseph, Gravesend, slopseller, Nov. 19.
Spraggon William, Gravesend, slopseller, Nov. 19.
Taylor Ann, Newent, Gloucester, shopkeeper, Sept. 2.
Tennant Richard, the younger, Wakefield, merchant, Aug. 25.
Thomas David, Llandilo-vaur, Carmarthen, shopkeeper, Sept. 12.
Thompson John, Hand court, Upper Thames street, wholesale stationer, Aug. 27.
Uren Robert, Petersfield, Southampton, fellmonger, Sept. 12.
Valentine Richard, and John, Mumford court, Milk street, warehousemen, Oct. 29,
Wallens John, the younger, Lye, Old Swinford, Worcester, victualler, Aug. 31.
Ward John, Stockton, Durham, ship owner, Sept. 7.
Ward Henry, Curtain road, Shoreditch, apothecary, Aug. 16.
Winter William, and Thomas Farren Hay, Long Acre, laceman, Oct. 25.
Woodley John Parkinson, Waltham green, brewer, Aug. 16.

BANKRUPTS IN SCOTLAND.

John Davidson, ship chandler, Leith, July 21, Aug. 18.
James Kerr, merchant, Glasgow, July 23, Aug. 18.
William Cunningham, baker, Edinburgh, July 18, Aug. 10.
Alexander Glen, and Co. merchants, Glasgow, July 18, Aug. 8.
Whitelow and Kirk, brewers, Portsburgh, July 18, Aug. 16.
Thomas Newhall, Edinghame, July 21, Aug. 11.
John Roust, merchant, Stonehaven, Aug. 2 and 20.
Alexander Hunter, junr. merchant, Glasgow, July 27, Aug. 24.
Andrew Lawrie, baker, Edinburgh, July 25, Aug. 24.
Nathan Linton, merchant, Langholm, July 27, Aug. 24.
John Mackie, merchant, New Mills, Aug. 1, and 22.
Alexander Forrest, merchant, Stonehaven, Aug. 5, Sept. 3.
Archibald Wright, manufacturer, Ormiston, Aug. 9, Sept. 6.
William Jack, banker, Aiadrie, Aug. 9, and 30.
Malcolm Hunter, merchant, Glasgow, Aug. 15, and Sept. 7.
Archibald Johnston, merchant, Glasgow, Aug. 15, Sept. 7.
David Aitton, skinner, Greenock, Aug. 17. Sept. 7.
Sprewle, Chalmers, and Co. cotton spinners, Johnston, Aug. 16, Sept. 7.
John Fraser, spirit dealer, Edinburgh, Aug. 20, Sept. 17.
James Hunter, merchant, Glasgow, Aug. 22, Sept, 14.

BANKRUPTS IN IRELAND.

E. Duigan, Abbey street, Dublin, druggist, 1, 2, and Sept. 1.
J. Lloyd, Newton Butler, Co. Fermanagh, grocers, July 20. 21, Aug. 20.
Ben Wark, & Robert Waddle, Coleraine, grocers, July 20, Aug, 1, 30.
John Carey, Limeric, ironmonger, July 16, 18, Aug. 16.
John Lloyd, Monaghan, shopkeeper, July 20, 21, Aug. 20.
Thomas Beatty, New Town Butler, grocer, July 20, 21, Aug. 20.
John Smyth, Magherafelt, Co. Derry, dealer, Aug. 20, 22, Sept. 20.
Patrick Fitzgerald, Dublin, merchant, Aug. 24, 25, Sept. 22.

COUNTRY MARKETS.

Corn per Quarter. — *Bread per Gal.*

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Beans.	Bread.
	s. s.	s. s.	s. s.	s. s'	s. d.
Morpeth	80 to 92	—to—	40to 44	—to—	—to—
Lewes	72 76	——	——	——	——
Newcastle	70 78	44 47	41 46	62 64	——
Canterbury	70 86	——	42 48	62 6	1 11
Chesterfield	80 84	——	36 46	64 68	——
Ashbourn	90 92	——	40 42	60 68	——
Lynn	57 79	42 48	34 43	60 61	——
Gainsbro'	86 90	41 45	40 44	68 70	——
Sandwich	78 88	44 50	— 46	——	——
Newbury	68 86	64 42	38 46	68 72	1 9½
Devizes	76 87	40 41	41 ——	67 70	1 7½
Louth	78 86	40 48	36 40	60 63	——
Reading	72 89	44 45	39 42	67 —	——
Swansea	80 84	41 46	29 33	——	——
Henley	74 90	42 45	— 46	58 65	——
Maidenhead	78 88	42 46	44 51	68 70	——
Wakefield	76 85	——	30 45	63 66	——
Basingstoke	44 83	— 41	38 45	65 69	1 8
Andover	67 85	38 40	37 44	69 71	1 8
Warminster	68 03	40 41	— 42	70 74	——
Salisbury	76 84	40 44	40 47	74 80	1 10
Penrith	85 90	——	41 ——	——	——

Weight of the Gallon Loaf 8lb. 10oz.—Half Gallon 4lb. 5½oz.

UXBRIDGE.—Corn Inspector's Return.

	l. s.	l. s.		l. s.	l. s.
Wheat, p. ld.	19 10	to 22 10	Oats, per qr.	2 6	to 2 10
Barley, p. qr.	2 4	2 8	Beans, ditto.	3 2	3 13
Pease, ditto	——	——			

COTTON TWIST AND WEFT.

At Blackburn. Hank Twist.	s.	d.		s.	d.
—— No. 20	2	2½	to	2	3¼
—— 30	3	0		3	1
—— 36	3	7		3	9
Cop Weft	——			——	
—— 18	2	0		2	2
—— 30	2	7		2	8
—— 40	2	11		3	0

At Preston. Hank Twist.	s.	d.		s.	d.
—— No. 30	3	1	to	3	3
—— 36	3	7		3	9
—— Cop 40	3	7		3	9
—— 50	4	1		4	3
Cop Weft 30	2	7		2	9
—— 40	3	0		3	2
—— 50	3	3		3	5
—— 60	3	7		3	9

SCOTCH LINENS.—*Dundee.*

	d.		d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Sail Cloth. No. 1,	19	to	19½	3lb. Lint, hand-spun	5	0	to	5	3
Hemp Cotton Bag	12½		18	3lb. mill-spun	6	0		6	6
Strelitz	13		14	4lb.	7	0		7	2
Lint, Osnaburgh	10		—	5lb.	8	0		8	3
Tow, ditto	7¼		—	6lb.	9	0		9	9
—— Strong	9		9½	7lb.	10	6		10	9
Ger. Dowl. 27 inches	16		17	6lb. shorts	7	0		7	6
Common ditto	14		14½	7 and 8lb. Twist	7	0		7	6
Tow-Sheet, 24 foot	13		—	10 and 12lb.	0	10¼	0	11¼	
——20 ditto	—		11¼						

Arbroath.	d.	*Arbroath.*	d.
Tow 3-qr. widths	— — —	Canvas — No. 1	17
4-4ths Sheetings	13 6-12ths	—— 2	20½
9-8ths ditto	14 6-12ths	—— 6	13
Lint 3-qr. widths	13 6-12ths 14	Single Warp 5	13¾
4-4ths ditto	13 6-12ths 15	—— 6	13½
30 porter 9-8ths	13 6-12ths —	Flaxen 7	13½
32 ditto	20 6-12ths —	—— 8	13
10 in. Shirtings	— —	Tow 7	11¼
German Dowlass	16 — —	Bagging	—

POTATOES, *per Ton, at Spitalfields.*

Ware, £4 0s. to £7 0s.—Middles. £3 0s. to £4 0s.—Chats, £2 0s. to £3 0s.

LIVERPOOL PRICE CURRENT.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Wheat, English, per 70lbs	11	9 to 12	0	
——American	11	6	12	0
——Irish	9	9	10	6
Oats, English, 45lbs.	4	6	5	0
Irish Potatoes	5	0	5	6
——Common	4	0	4	9
Irish Barley, 60lbs.	4	3	4	9
English Oats, 240lbs.	53	0	54	0
Grey Pease, qr.	——		——	
Beans	66	7	60	0
Flour, English, 280lbs	64	0	65	0
——American, per Barl	——		——	
Rapeseed, per Last	£33	0	£34	0

Sugar, per cwt. viz.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Fine	75	0	81	0
Good	70	0	73	0
Middling	65	0	67	0
Ordinary	61	0	65	0

Cotton, per lb.	d.	d.
Maranham	26	26½
Barbadoes	20	25
Pernambuco	28	29
Georgia	34	42
—— bowed	20	25
	s.	s.
Tallow, per cwt.	103	104
Soap	101	102

Rum, per gallon.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Jamaica, new, overproof	4	2 to 4	3	
——12 to 15 ov.	4	5	4	7
——Strong	4	10	——	
——Escapes	4	4	4	7
Lew. Island, common	3	4	3	5
——overproof	3	10	4	3
Indigo, per lb.				
Spanish	5	0	11	0
Carolina	2	6	4	6
New Orleans	3	6	6	0
Hides, per lb.				
Buenos Ayres	0	5	0	6
West India	0	3½	0	4
Butter, per cwt.				
Belfast	115	0	116	0
Newry	106	0	108	0
Cork	110	0	112	0
Sligo	——		——	
Dublin	95	0	97	0
Grease, clean	——		——	
—— dirty	——		——	
Lard, 120lbs.	75	0	76	0
Belfast Bacon, per cwt.				
Long Midds.	60	0	61	0
Square ditto	——		62	0
Green Hams	48	0	50	0
Mess Beef, per trs.	140	0	147	0
Ditto, per bl.	93	0	98	0
Pork, ditto	88	0	90	0

The average Prices of Navigable Canal, Dock Stock, Fire Office Shares, &c. in July, 1808, at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-Street, Blackfriars, London.

The Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Navigation, 980*l.* to 1000*l.* per Share, with half-yearly Dividend, paying 40*l.* per Share, per Annum.—Oxford Canal, 450*l.* to 465*l.* per Share; the last half-yearly Dividend was 11*l.* a Share.—Grand Junction, 116*l.* with half-yearly Dividends of 2*l.* per Share; ditto Bonds, 90*l.* for 100*l.*—Ellesmere, 53*l.* to 54*l.*—Kennet and Avon, new Shares, 4*l.* 10*s.* per Share prem.—Ashby, 22*l.* per Share.—Globe, 116*l.* per Cent.—West India Dock Stock, 155*l.* to 156*l.* per Cent. with half-yearly Dividends of 5*l.* per Cent.—London Dock 117*l.* to 119*l.* to 116*l.* and an half, per Cent ditto.

The average Price of Raw Sugar, ending 10 Aug. 1808, is 37*s.* 11¼*d.* per cwt. exclusive of Duty.

PRICE OF MEAT. *

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

	Beef.		Mutton.		Veal.		Pork.		Lamb.	
July 23	5s.	6d.	5s.	6d.	6s.	0d.	6s.	0d.	6s.	6d.
30	5	8	5	6	5	8	6	0	7	0
Aug. 6	5	10	5	8	6	0	6	0	7	0
13	5	4	5	4	6	0	6	0	7	0

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

July 23	4	6	4	8	5	8	4	8	6	4
30	4	10	5	4	6	0	6	0	6	4
Aug. 6	4	8	5	0	4	8	5	4	6	0
13	4	4	4	0	5	4	5	4	5	0

	St. James's.*				Whitechapel. *			
	Hay.		Straw.		Hay.		Straw.	
July 23	£6	15 0	£2	8 0	£6	16 0	£2	6 0
30	7	0 0	2	3 6	6	0 0	2	0 0
Aug. 6	6	10 0	2	5 0	6	16 0	2	0 0
13	6	15 0	2	5 0	7	0 0	2	0 0

PRICE OF HOPS.

	Bags.				Pockets.			
	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Kent	3	5	to 4		Kent	3 10	to 4	4
Sussex	3	0	4		Sussex	3 5	4	0
Essex	3	0	4	5	Farn.	5 5	7	0

PRICE OF LEATHER. *

Butts, 50 to 56lb. each	22½d.
Dressing Hides	20
Crop Hides for cutting	21½
Flat Ordinary	17
Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb. per dozen,	32
Ditto, 50 to 70	39

Tallow,* London Average per stone of 8lb.

Soap, yellow, 106s.; mottled, 110s.; curd, 114s.

Candles, per dozen, 14s. 0d.; moulds, 15s. 0d.

COALS IN THE RIVER.

	Sunderland.		Newcastle.	
July 23	41s. 0d. to 46s. 6d.		49s. 6d. to 51s. 6d.	
30	41 9	46 6	44 9	51 9
Aug. 6	46 0	46 6	45 6	51 0
13	42 0	45 0	45 0	51 6

Delivered at 12s. per chaldron advance.

PRICE OF BREAD.

	Peck Loaf.	Half Peck.	Quartern.
July 23	4s. 1d.	2s. 0½d.	1s. 0¼d.
30	4 1	2 0½	1 0¼
Aug. 6	4 1	2 0½	1 0¼
13	4 1	2 0½	1 0¼

LONDON WEEKLY RETURNS OF WHEAT.

July 23	4,631 quarters.	Average 80s.	10½d.
30	2,533	81	2
Aug. 6	3,343	82	6
13	4,971	89	0

FLOUR.

July 23	9,692 sacks.	Average 67s.	4½d.
30	9,163	67	4½
Aug. 6	19,952	67	5½
13	14,827	73	0

CORN EXCHANGE MARK LANE.

CORN SEEDS, &c.	s.	s.	s.
Wheat English, red per qr.	60	68	78
——— white	68	78	85
——— Foreign	—	—	—
Barley, English	36	42	48
Malt	60	70	75
Oats, Feed	36	38	41
——, Friezl	37	39	44
——, Poland	37	39	44
——, heavy and bright	—	45	47
——, Potat.	40	44	48
——, Foreign	—	—	—
Beans, small	56	60	66
——, Tick	50	56	62
Pease, Boil	90	100	110
——, Hog	55	58	62
Flour, per sack	—	65	68
——, seconds	—	55	65
——, Scotch	—	55	60
Mustard, brown, per bush.	—	—	—
———, white ditto.	—	—	—
Turnip	10	14	16
Tares, per quarter	—	—	—
Rye-grass	30	36	40
Cinque-foil	50	55	60
Hempseed	70	75	80
Linseed	70	90	100
Clover, Foreign, red per ct.	—	—	—
——, white ditto.	—	—	—
Trefoil	10	20	30
Rib grass	35	40	45
Carraway	—	50	54
Coriander	—	20	21
Canary	—	140	152

American flour per barrel of 196lbs. 44, 48.

Rape seed, per last £.36 to £.40

Linseed oil cake per thousand, £.16 to £.16 16s.

QRS. OF ENGLISH GRAIN AND SEEDS AT MARKET LAST WEEK.

Wheat	4699	Pease	422
Barley	241	Tares	—
Malt	637	Brank	—
Oats	8092	Linseed	—
Rye	—	Rapeseed	—
Beans	572	Rye-grass	—

RAW HIDES, PER STONE. *

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Best Heifers and Steers.	2 6	to 2 10	Market calf	11 0	10 —
Middling	1 10	2 2	Eng. Horse	14 0	— 16 0
Ordinary	1 14	1 16	Shearlings	2 0	— 2 6
			Lambskins	1 6	— 2 0

LEATHER AT BRISTOL. *

	d.	d.		d.
Eng. dres. hides	17	to 19	Newfoundland seals	41
Dutch, and Irish	15½	17		
Buffaloes	14½	18	RAW GOODS.	
Pat. sk. 60lb.	36	39	Buenos Ayres hides	6½
Light Irish skin	26	28	Brazils	6
Horse hides	18	22	Irish salt. calf-sk.	6½
Crops 35 to 40lb		18	——— hides	6
——— 45 to 50lb	18½	19½	——— com. sort	33
——— 56 lb	21	22	——112lb. each	46

Those marked thus * are taken at the highest price of the market.

Tuesday, July 26.

AMSTERDAM	2 *Usance*	36	7
Ditto at sight		35	11
Rotterdam	2 *Usance*	11	7
Hamburgh	2½ *Usance*	35	5
Altona	2½ *Usance*	35	6
Paris, 1 day's date		23	16
Ditto	2 *Usance*	24	
Bourdeaux		24	
Madrid	*In paper*	——	
Ditto	*Effective*	42	
Cadiz	*In paper*	——	
Ditto	*Effective*	42	
Bilboa		40½	
Palermo	*Per oz.*	92d	
Leghorn		49½	
Genoa		45½	
Venice	*Ineffective*	52	
Naples		42	
Lisbon		60	
Oporto		67	
Dublin	*Per Cent.*	10½	
Cork	*Ditto*	11½	

Agio of Bank of Holland, 5½ *per Cent.*

Tuesday, August 2.

AMSTERDAM	2 *Usance*	36	3
Ditto at sight		35	7
Rotterdam		11	5
Hamburgh		35	2
Altona		35	3
Paris, 1 day's date		23	16
Ditto	2 *Usance*	24	
Bourdeaux		24	
Madrid	*In paper*	——	
Ditto	*Effective*	42	
Cadiz	*In paper*	——	
Ditto	*Effective*	42	
Bilboa		41	
Palermo	*Per oz.*	92d	
Leghorn		49½	
Genoa		45½	
Venice	*Effective*	52	
Naples		42	
Lisbon		60	
Oporto		70	
Dublin		10½	
Cork		11½	

Agio of Bank of Holland, 5½ *per Cent.*

Tuesday, August 9.

AMSTERDAM	2 *Usance*	36	3
Ditto at sight		35	7
Rotterdam		11	5
Hamburgh		35	2
Altona		35	3
Paris, 1 day's date		23	16
Ditto	2 *Usance*	24	
Bourdeaux		24	
Madrid	*In paper*	——	
Ditto	*Effective*	42	
Cadiz	*In paper*	——	
Ditto	*Effective*	43½	
Bilboa		41	
Palermo	*Per oz.*	92d	
Leghorn		49½	
Genoa		45½	
Venice	*Effective*	52	
Naples		42	
Lisbon		60	
Oporto		70	
Dublin		10½	
Cork		11½	

Agio of Bank of Holland, 5½ *per Cent.*

Tuesday, August 16.

AMSTERDAM	2 *Usance*	36	3
Ditto at sight		35	7
Rotterdam		11	5
Hamburgh		35	2
Altona		35	3
Paris, 1 day's date		23	16
Ditto	2 *Usance*	24	
Bourdeaux		24	
Madrid	*In paper*	——	
Ditto	*Effective*	42	
Cadiz	*In paper*	——	
Ditto	*Effective*	44½	
Bilboa		41	
Palermo	*Per oz*	92d	
Leghorn		49½	
Genoa		45½	
Venice	*Effective*	52	
Naples		42	
Lisbon		60	
Oporto		70	
Dublin		10½	
Cork		11½	

Agio of Bank of Holland, 5½ *per Cent.*

LONDON PREMIUMS OF INSURANCE.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, 20th August, 1808.

From London to	
Portsmouth, Spithead, Poole, or the Isle of Wight	1½ g.
Weymouth, Exeter, Dartmouth, or Plymouth	1½g.
Alderney, Guernsey, or Jersey	2 gs.
Bristol, Wales, Chester, Liverpool, Whitehaven, and Places adjacent	½ gs.
Kinsale, Cork, Waterford, Dublin, Newry, or Belfast	2½ gs.
Limerick or Galway	3 gs.
Londonderry or Glasgow	3 gs.
Yarmouth or Lynn	1½ g.
Hull or Gainsborough	1 g.
Newcastle, Whitby, or Sunderland	1½ g.
Leith, Perth, Dundee, Montrose, or Aberdeen	Do.
Inverness, Shetland, or the Orkney Islands	1½ g.
Dunkirk, Ostend, Flushing, or Middleburg	——
Rotterdam, Amsterdam	——
Embden, free of capture	——
Tonningen Neutrals	——
Gottenburgh	3 gs. ret. 1l. 10s.
Stockholm and Places adjacent	——
Riga, Revel, Narva, or Petersburgh	——
Stockholm	——
Calais, Boulogne, Dieppe, or Havre-de-Grace	——
L'Orient, Rochelle, Bourdeaux, or Bayonne	——
St. Sebastian, or Bilboa	6 gs.
Oporto	12 gs. ret. 6l.
Lisbon	Do.
Rio de Janiero	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Mediterranean, viz.	
Malaga and Places adjacent	10 gs. ret. 5l.
Leghorn or Naples	
Ancona, Venice, Trieste, &c	
Neutrals	——
Salonica, Gallipoli, Smyrna, or Constantinople	20 gs. ret. 10l.
Madeira	5 gs. ret. 2l. 10s.
Jamaica	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Leeward Islands, viz. Grenada, Tobago, Barbadoes, &c.	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Surinam, Demerara, or Berbice	9 gs. ret. 4l.
Masquito Shores, Honduras, and Places adjacent	10 gs.

From London to	
Florida, Georgia, or Bahama Islands, American Ships	——
British	8 gs.
The American States, their Ships	6 gs.
Ditto British	10 gs. ret. 5.
Bermuda Islands	8 gs. ret 4l.
Newfoundland and C. of Labradore	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Bay of Fundy, Quebec, or Montreal	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Greenland out and home	——
Cape of Good Hope or St. Helena, Company's Ships	4 gs.
Others	10 gs. ret. 5l.
Southern Fishery, out and home	20 gs.
Bengal, Madras, or China, Company's Ships	6l.
Ditto out and home	12l.
Others	10 gs.
Africa and back to the West Indies or America	——
Liverpool, Bristol, &c to	
Cork, Waterford, Dublin, Newry, Belfast, Londonderry, or Glasgow	½g.
Limerick or Galway	2½ gs.
Rotterdam and Amsterdam	——
Elsineur	——
Bremen, Hamburgh, and Embden	——
Baltic, viz.	
Libau, Riga, &c.	——
Stockholm, Revil, Narva, and Petersburgh	——
Archangel home	8 gs.
Oporto or Lisbon	12 gs. ret. 6l.
Gibraltar	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Madeira	6 gs. ret. 3l.
Jamaica	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Leeward Islands	Do.
Ditto with Convoy	Do.
American States	Do.
Africa, thence to the West Indies or America	——
Greenland, out and home	——
Dublin, Cork, &c. to	
London	4 gs. ret 2l.
The Baltic	——
Lisbon and Oporto	8 gs. ret. 4l.
American States, American Ships	3 gs.
Ditto British	10 gs.
Greenland out and home	——
West Indies	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Jamaica	Do.
Limerick to London	L 3 gs.

Exeter, Plymouth, &c. to	
Ostend, Rotterdam, or Amsterdam	——
Bremen, Hamburgh, &c.	——
Newfoundland	4 gs.
Baltic to	
Yarmouth, Lynn, Hull, or Gainsborough	——
Newcastle, Whitby, Leith, Montrose, Aberdeen, &c.	——
Portsmouth, Exeter, or Plymouth	——
Bristol, Liverpool, or Lancaster	——
Cork, Waterford, Dublin, &c.	——
Jamaica to	
The American States	10 gs.
Quebec or Montreal	12 gs.
Newfoundland or Labradore	12 gs.
Plymouth, Portsmouth, or London L	10 gs. ret. 5l.
Cork, Waterford, Dublin, &c.	Do.
Bristol, Chester, Liverpool, &c.	Do.
Leeward Islands to	
Quebec, Montreal, Newfoundland, or Labradore	Do.
American States	12 gs.
Plymouth, Portsmouth, or London	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Cork, Waterford, Dublin, &c.	Do.
Bristol, Chester, Liverpool, &c.	Do.
Newfoundland to	
American States	5 gs.
Jamaica and the Leeward Islands	25 gs.
Lisbon or Oporto	10 gs. ret. 5.
Plymouth, Dartmouth, or Exeter L	8 gs. ret. 4l.
Bristol, Liverpool, &c.	Do.
Dublin, Cork, Waterford, &c.	Do.
Portsmouth	Do.
London	Do.
Yarmouth, Lynn, or Hull	Do.
Newcastle, Whitby, or Sunderland	Do.
Leith, Perth, Montrose, or Aberdeen, North about	8 gs. ret.
Quebec to	
Ireland	12 gs.
Great Britain	Do.
American States to	
Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena	2½ gs.
Canton, Madras, or Bengal	4 gs.
Ditto out and home	8 gs.
Denmark or Sweden to	
The Cape of Good Hope	——
Helena	4 gs.
Bengal and China	5 gs.
Ditto out and home	7 gs.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT.

B. signifies Barrel; Bl. Bushel; Ch. Chest; C. 112lb.; D. Dozen; G. Gallon; H. 100, and of Deals 120; J. Jar of Oil of 24 Gallons; and a ¼ Chest of Oil 30 Flasks, or 4 Gallons; Lt. Last, or 12 Barrels of Pitch, containing 31½ Gallons each; Q. Quarter, of 8 Bushels; T. Ton, or 20cwt; Tu. Tun of 252 Gallons.—Note, Wine is sold by Gauge, viz. Port per Pipe of 138 Gallons; Bucellas and Lisbon per Pipe of 140 Gallons; Sherry per Butt of 150 Gallons; Madeira per Pipe of 110 Gallons; Mountain per Butt of 120 Gallons; Vidonia per Pipe of 120 Gallons; Rhenish per Aum of 36 Gallons: and Claret per Hogshead of 57 or 58 Gallons; (all Increase and Decrease is adjusted.) All Kinds of Fish Oil is sold per Tun of 252 Gallons; Olive, Linseed, and Rape Oil, per Tun of 236 Gallons.

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	
ALUM English	21	0	0	21	10	0	T.
—— Roach	1	18	0	0	0	0	C.
Almonds Barbary Bitter	4	15	0	0	0	0	—
—— Sweet	5	17	6	6	10	0	—
—— Jordan	12	10	0	14	0	0	—
—— Valentia	8	0	0	8	10	0	—
Anchovies Jar, b. of 40lb.	4	5	0	4	10	0	—
—— sm. b. of 12lb.	2	5	0	2	10	0	—
Annatto Flag	0	2	0	0	2	3	lb.
—— Spanish	0	4	2	0	4	6	—
Argol Bolo. & Rhe. white	5	0	0	5	10	0	C.
—— Florence White	4	10	0	4	12	0	—
—— Red	4	0	0	4	4	0	—
—— Naples White	3	10	0	3	12	0	—
—— Red	3	0	0	3	3	0	—
Ashes Amer. Pearl, best	4	0	0	4	2	0	—
—— Inferior	3	14	0	4	0	0	—
—— Pot best	4	6	0	4	10	0	—
—— Inferior	4	6	0	0	0	0	—
—— Barilla Teneriffe	2	16	0	0	0	0	—
—— Spanish	3	3	0	0	0	0	—
—— Sicily	2	13	0	0	0	0	—
—— Dantzic Pearl	uncertain			0	0	0	—
—— Russia Pearl	3	14	0	0	0	0	—
BERRIES Juniper Ger.	4	10	0	4	15	0	—
—— Italian	4	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Yellow Turkey	4	0	0	6	0	0	C.
—— French	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Brandy Best	1	2	0	1	3	0	G.
—— Inferior	0	19	6	1	0	0	—
Brimstone Foreign Ro.	21	10	0	24	0	0	T.
Bristles Hog Russia und.	25	0	0	26	0	0	C.
—— Archangel do.	23	0	0	26	0	0	—
—— Koningsberg do.	24	0	0	25	0	0	—
CAPERS French	13	10	0	16	10	0	—
—— Spanish	7	10	0	10	10	0	—
Cochineal Spa. Garbled	1	3	6	1	9	6	lb.
—— East India	0	4	0	0	5	3	—
Cocoa West India	4	0	0	4	10	0	C.
—— Carracca for Export.	5	16	0	6	6	0	—

		FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	
Coffee W. I. very ord.		2	8	0	3	10	0	C.
—— ord.		3	10	0	4	10	0	—
—— mid		4	10	0	5	10	0	—
—— good		5	10	0	6	6	0	—
—— fine		6	6	0	0	0	0	—
—— Mocha or East Ind.		9	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Java		none						—
Copper unmanufac.		0	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— manufactured		0	0	0	0	0	0	lb.
—— Japan		0	0	0	0	0	0	C.
Copperas Green		0	5	9	0	0	0	—
Cotton Wool	Brazil Pernambuc.	0	2	3	0	2	4½	lb.
	Brazil Bahia	0	2	0	0	2	2½	—
	Brazil Maranham	0	2	0	0	2	2½	—
	Brazil Para	0	1	11	0	2	0	—
	Dutch Surinam	0	2	1	0	2	3	—
	Dutch Demerara	0	1	11	0	2	3	—
	Dutch Berbice	0	1	11	0	2	3	—
	West Indies. Carracou	0	1	11	0	2	2	—
	West Indies. Grenada	0	1	11	0	2	1	—
	West Indies. Barbadoes	0	1	11	0	2	1	—
	West Indies. Domingo	0	1	9	0	1	11	—
	West Indies. Martinico	0	1	9	0	1	11	—
	West Indies. Jamaica	0	1	8	0	1	10	—
	West Indies. Bahama	0	1	8	0	2	1	—
	Span. Ameri. E. I. Bourbon	0	2	2	0	2	10	—
	Span. Ameri. E. I. Surat	0	1	0	0	1	4	—
	Span. Ameri. E. I. Geo Sea Isl.	0	1	11	0	2	8	—
	Span. Ameri. E. I. Do. Bow'd	0	1	7	0	1	11	—
	Span. Ameri. E. I. Orleans	0	1	10	0	2	0	—
	Span. Ameri. Cumana	0	1	9	0	1	11	—
	Span. Ameri. Giron	0	1	9	0	1	11	—
	Span. Ameri. Carthagena	0	1	8	0	1	9	—
	Turkey Smyrna	0	1	6	0	1	8	—
	Turkey Salonica	0	1	5	0	1	6	—
	Turkey Macedonia	0	1	5	0	1	6	—
DYER'S Wood Bar W.		14	0	0	16	10	0	—
—— Brazil		15	0	0	0	0	0	—
—— Brazilet		10	0	0	12	0	0	—
—— Cam Wood		40	0	0	45	0	0	—

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
——— Fustic Cuba	25	0	0	28	0	0	T.
——— Jamaica	22	0	0	25	0	0	—
——— Porto Rico	24	0	0	26	0	0	—
——— Tobago	24	0	0	26	0	0	—
——— Zant or young	38	0	0	0	0	0	—
——— Logwood Camp	18	0	0	20	0	0	—
——— Hond. chipt	15	10	0	16	0	0	—
——— unchipt	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
——— Jamaica chipt	0	0	0	16	0	0	—
——— unchipt	10	0	0	11	0	0	—
——— Nicaragia, large	42	0	0	0	0	0	—
——— middl.	18	0	0	0	0	0	—
——— small	12	0	0	14	10	0	—
——— Sanders Red	30	0	0	31	0	0	—
DRUGS.							
ALOES Barbadoes	27	0	0	0	0	0	C.
——— Cape	6	18	0	7	4	0	—
——— Succotrina	16	0	0	18	0	0	—
——— Epatica or E. I.	7	10	0	11	10	0	—
Angelica Root	15	0	0	0	0	0	—
Antimony Crude	8	0	0	0	0	0	—
Aqua Fortis	S.	0	7	D.	1	0	lb.
Arsenic Red	5	10	0	0	0	0	C.
——— White	4	15	0	0	0	0	—
Balsam Capivi	0	3	4	0	3	6	lb.
——— Peru	0	8	0	0	9	0	—
——— Tolu	0	4	3	0	4	6	—
Bark Jesuits Com.	0	3	9	0	5	0	—
——— Second	0	6	3	0	7	6	—
——— Quil or best	0	8	9	0	9	6	—
——— Red	0	19	0	1	0	0	—
——— Yellow	0	5	0	0	6	3	—
Borax refined E. I.	3	10	0	3	12	6	C.
——— English	0	1	10	0	0	0	lb.
——— unrefined or Tinc.	5	10	0	5	15	0	C.
Camphire Refined	0	5	4	0	5	6	lb.
——— Unrefined	16	10	0	19	0	0	C.
Cantharides	0	10	6	0	12	6	lb.
Cardemoms (best)	0	7	0	0	8	0	—
Cassia Buds	9	15	0	11	10	0	C.
——— Fistula W. I.	3	5	0	3	15	0	—
——— Lignia	3	10	0	20	0	0	—
Castorum American	0	18	0	1	1	0	lb.
——— Russia	0	0	0	0	0	0	—
Castor Oil p. bot. 1½lb.	0	5	0	0	0	0	bo
Cocculus Indicus	9	10	0	10	5	0	C.
Colocynth Turkey	0	3	0	0	3	3	lb.
Columbo Root	3	14	0	4	0	0	C.
Cream of Tartar	5	10	0	6	0	0	—
Essence of Bergamot	0	9	6	0	0	0	lb.
——— Lavender	0	7	6	0	8	0	—
——— Lemon	0	10	6	0	11	0	—
——— Origanum	0	6	0	0	6	6	—
——— Rosemary	0	4	6	0	5	0	—
Gallangal East India	2	15	0	3	0	0	C.
Gentian Root	5	0	0	6	0	0	—
Ginseng	0	2	0	0	2	4	lb.
Grains of Guinea	5	15	0	0	0	0	C.
Gum Ammo. Drop	16	0	0	18	0	0	—
——— Lump	4	0	0	10	0	0	—
——— Animi	4	10	0	10	0	0	—

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
Gum Arabic E. I.	2	10	0	4	10	0	C.
——— Turkey fine	12	10	0	16	0	0	—
——— Barbary	3	5	0	3	10	0	—
——— Assafœtida	5	0	0	12	0	0	—
——— Benjamin	8	15	0	30	0	0	—
——— Cambogium	22	0	0	36	0	0	—
——— Copal scraped	0	2	6	0	6	6	lb.
——— Galbanom	12	0	0	13	0	0	C.
——— Guaiacum	0	3	6	0	5	0	—
——— Mastic	0	6	2	0	6	6	lb.
——— Myrrh	34	0	0	40	0	0	C.
——— Olibanum	9	0	0	10	10	0	—
——— Oppoponax	85	0	0	0	0	0	—
——— Sandrac	8	8	0	0	0	0	—
——— Seneca Garbled	5	10	0	5	15	0	—
——— Tragacanth	26	0	0	27	10	0	—
Jalap	0	3	5	0	0	0	lb.
Ipecacuanha	0	15	6	0	17	0	—
Isinglass Book	0	16	0	0	0	0	—
——— Leaf	0	15	0	0	16	6	—
——— Long Staple	0	16	0	0	0	0	—
——— Short Staple	0	16	0	0	0	0	—
Manna Flakey	0	5	9	0	6	0	lb.
——— Sicily in sorts	0	1	10	0	2	2	—
——— Tolpha	0	2	6	0	3	0	—
Musk China	1	2	0	1	6	0	oz.
Nux Vomica	2	0	0	2	10	0	C.
Oil of Vitriol	0	0	4	0	0	0	lb.
Opium East India	1	4	0	0	0	0	—
——— Turkey	1	5	0	0	0	0	—
Pink Root	0	1	0	0	1	2	—
Quicksilver	0	4	0	0	0	0	—
Rhuburb East India	0	2	0	0	5	6	—
——— Russia	0	18	0	1	7	0	—
Saffron	2	10	0	0	0	0	—
Sago	2	5	0	0	0	0	—
Sal. Amoniac	19	9	0	0	0	0	C.
Salop	5	15	0	0	0	0	—
Sarsaparilla	0	1	10	0	3	3	lb.
Sassafras	5	0	0	0	0	0	C.
Scammony Alleppo	1	15	0	2	0	0	lb.
——— Smyrna	0	8	0	0	0	0	—
Senna	0	4	0	0	5	0	—
Seeds Anni Alicant	7	0	0	0	0	0	C.
——— Coriander English	0	15	0	0	18	0	—
——— Cummin	3	0	0	3	4	0	—
——— Fenugreek	4	0	0	4	4	0	—
Shellack	3	10	0	7	10	0	—
——— Sticklack	4	10	0	7	0	0	—
Snake Root	0	3	3	0	3	6	lb.
Soap Castile or Spanish	7	10	0	8	8	0	C.
Spermaceti refined	0	2	4	0	0	0	lb.
Tamarinds West India	4	0	0	4	10	0	C.
Tapioca Lisbon	0	0	6	0	1	0	lb.
Turmeric Bengal	4	0	0	4	4	0	C.
——— China	4	10	0	5	0	0	—
——— West India	3	10	0	3	15	0	—
Verdigris Wet	0	0	0	0	0	0	lb.
——— Dry	0	5	6	0	0	0	—
——— Crystalized	0	8	0	0	0	0	—
Vitriol Roman	0	0	6	0	0	0	—

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	Load
EBONY Black Rose	28	0	0	35	0	0	T.
—— Green	12	10	0	13	10	0	
Eleph T. 70 to 90lb each	80	0	0	92	0	0	C.
——Twos.	27	0	0	29	0	0	
——Threes	26	0	0	27	0	0	
——Fours	24	0	0	25	0	0	
——Fives & Sixes	20	0	0	22	0	0	
——Scrivell	14	0	0	20	0	0	
FEATHERS Dantz. W.	0	3	8	0	4	0	lb.
—— Grey	0	2	10	0	3	0	
—— Hambro' White	0	2	6	0	2	8	
—— Grey	0	1	6	0	1	11	
—— Russia White	0	2	6	0	2	9	
—— Grey	0	1	10	0	2	0	
—— Down	0	3	9	0	4	0	
Flax Riga	115	0	0	120	0	0	T.
——Narva 12 head	100	0	0	0	0	0	
——9 head	76	0	0	0	0	0	
——6 head	0	0	0	0	0	0	
——Petersburg 12 head	105	0	0	110	0	0	
——9 head	0	0	0	0	0	0	
—Codilla	45	0	0	50	0	0	
GALLS Aleppo blue	7	0	0	0	0	0	C.
——mixt	5	10	0	5	12	6	
Genera Holland	1	1	0	1	1	6	
Glue For. dry thick lea.	3	5	0	3	6	0	
——thin	3	0	0	0	0	0	
HEMP Riga Rhine	94	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——Out shot	90	0	0	0	0	0	
——Pass	none			0	0	0	
—Codilla	0	0	0	0	0	0	
—Petersburg Clean	94	0	0	0	0	0	
—Out shot	90	0	0	0	0	0	
—Half Clean	88	0	0	0	0	0	
—Codilla	0	0	0	0	0	0	
—Italian	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Hides Raw West India	0	0	4	0	0	5	lb.
——Buenos Ayres	0	0	6	0	0	6½	
——Brazil	0	0	4½	0	0	5	
——Horse British	0	16	0	0	17	0	Hi

INDIGO.

Spanish	Guatimala Flora	0	10	9	0	11	9	lb.
	——Sobres	0	9	0	0	10	6	
	——Cortes	0	6	3	0	8	9	
	Carracca Flora	0	9	9	0	11	6	
	——Sobres	0	8	9	0	9	9	
	——Cortes	0	6	0	0	8	6	
	Brazil	0	3	0	0	4	6	
	New Orleans purp.	none			0	0	0	
	——copper & purp	none			0	0	0	
East India	Blue	0	10	6	0	11	6	
	Purple	0	9	0	0	10	3	
	Copper and violet	0	6	3	0	9	0	
	Copper	0	3	9	0	8	6	
	Bourbon	none			0	0	0	
IRON British in bars		18	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——in pigs		9	10	0	0	0	0	
——Old Sable		26	10	0	0	0	0	
——New Sable		22	0	0	23	0	0	
——Gurioffs		24	10	0	26	0	0	
——Archangel		0	0	0	0	0	0	
——Swedish		26	0	0	27	0	0	

		FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	Load
LEMONS repa.		5	0	0	0	0	0	Ch
Liquorice Italian		8	0	0	0	0	0	C.
——Spanish		7	5	0	0	0	0	
Lead Pigs		31	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——Mill'd or Sheet		34	0	0	0	0	0	
——Bars		32	0	0	0	0	0	
——Shot No. 1 to 5		33	0	0	0	0	0	
——6 to 9		32	0	0	0	0	0	
——Litharge		34	0	0	0	0	0	
——Red		30	0	0	0	0	0	
——White		50	0	0	0	0	0	
——Ore		22	0	0	0	0	0	
MADDERS Dutch Cro.		7	10	0	8	10	0	
——Ombro		4	15	0	7	0	0	
——Gamene		0	60	0	0	90	0	
——Mulls		0	15	0	0	50	0	
——Roots		0	95	0	0	110	0	
Mats Archangel		11	0	0	11	11	0	H.
OIL Lucca or Sallad		30	0	0	32	0	0	Jar
——¼ chest		4	4	0	4	10	0	
——Olive Barbary		90	0	0	95	0	0	T.
——Gallipoli		95	0	0	0	0	0	
——Genoa		200	0	0	0	0	0	
——Palm		3	18	0	0	0	0	C.
——Turpentine Eng.		9	10	0	9	15	0	
——Foreign		8	10	0	0	0	0	
——Rape English		44	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——Refined		46	10	0	0	0	0	
——Linseed English		95	0	0	0	0	0	
——Cod Newfound.		29	5	0	0	0	0	
——Sperm.		99	10	0	0	0	0	
——Head Matter		108	0	0	0	0	0	
——Whale Greenland		28	15	0	0	0	0	
——Brazil or S. Fish		37	0	0	0	0	0	
——Pilchard		0	0	0	0	0	0	
——Seal Brown		30	0	0	0	0	0	
——White		32	0	0	0	0	0	
Oranges Lisb. repa. best		0	0	0	0	0	0	ch
——St. Michael's		0	0	0	0	0	0	bx
Orchil. Weed Canary B.		none			0	0	0	T.
——Inferior		140	0	0	0	0	0	
——Cape de Verd		90	0	0	0	0	0	
PITCH American		0	12	6	0	13	6	C.
——Archangel		0	12	0	0	13	0	
——Sweden		0	14	0	0	15	0	
——British		0	11	0	0	11	6	

PROVISIONS.

Butter	Carlow 1st	none			0	0	0	
	Cork 1st	5	6	0	0	0	0	
	Waterford 1st	5	4	0	5	6	0	
	Holland	4	16	0	5	0	0	
	Friesland	5	0	0	0	0	0	
	Embden	4	10	0	0	0	0	
	York Best	3	0	0	3	3	0	
	Cumberland	2	16	0	3	0	0	
Irish	Bacon new	3	5	0	3	7	0	C.
	Beef India	0	0	0	8	15	0	Ti
	Beef me. new	6	15	0	7	10	0	
	Ditto	0	0	0	0	0	0	Bl
	Pork India	0	0	0	8	0	0	Ti
	——new mess	0	0	0	4	17	6	Bl
Hams York		5	2	0	5	8	0	C.
——Cumberland		0	0	0	5	0	0	
——Westphalia		0	0	0	5	0	0	

		FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
RAISINS, &c. Wholesale Dealers Prices:	Currants	4	11	0	4	15	0	C.
	Figs Faro	none			0	0	0	
	——Turkey	5	0	0	0	0	0	
	Plums French	none			0	0	0	
	Prunes new	2	16	0	3	0	0	
	Muscatels	10	0	0	0	0	0	
	Bloom or Jar	6	10	0	9	0	0	
	Sun or Solis new	5	0	0	5	5	0	
	Belvedere	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Denia or Malaga	3	0	0	3	12	0	
	Sultana	none			0	0	0	
	Lipari new	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Smyrna Black	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	——Red old	4	4	0	4	10	0	
Rags Hambro' SPF		3	10	0	3	12	0	C.
——FF		3	0	0	0	0	0	
——FX		2	0	0	0	0	0	
——Italian fine		3	11	0	3	16	0	
——Seconds		3	0	0	0	0	0	
Rice Carolina (new)		2	4	0	0	0	0	C.
——bonded		1	8	0	1	14	0	
——East India		none			0	0	0	
Rosin English Black		0	15	0	0	16	0	
——Yellow		0	17	0	0	0	0	
Rum Jamaica		0	4	6	0	6	0	G.
——Leeward Island		0	4	0	0	4	6	
SACCARUM Saturni		0	1	3	0	0	0	lb.
Safflower		6	10	0	7	0	0	C.
Saltpetre Ea. In. Rough		4	0	0	0	0	0	
——British Refined		4	6	0	0	0	0	
Smalts FFE		0	6	0	0	0	0	lb.
——FE		0	3	0	0	0	0	
——OC		0	2	6	0	0	0	
——MFB		0	2	4	0	0	0	
Shumack Faro		1	1	0	1	2	6	C.
——Malaga		1	1	0	1	2	6	
——Oporto		none			0	0	0	
——Sicily		1	2	0	1	3	6	
——American		none			0	0	0	
Skins undressed	Goat Turkey	1	5	0	2	15	0	D.
	—Mogadore	1	15	0	2	10	0	
	Lamb Italian	6	15	0	7	10	0	
	—— Spanish	6	0	0	6	10	0	
	Kid Italian	6	0	0	7	10	0	120 sk.
	—— Spanish	6	0	0	9	0	0	
	Seal Greenl.	0	2	11	0	0	0	sk.
	—So. Fishery	0	6	0	0	10	0	
	Calf British	0	10	0	0	12	6	
	—For. salted	0	0	6	0	0	11½	lb.
Silk Thrown 16 oz. Raw 16 oz. to a lb.	Bengal Skein	0	15	0	0	22	0	
	—— Novis	0	23	0	0	40	0	
	China 3 moss	none			0	0	0	
	—— 6 moss	0	31	0	0	38	0	
	Possombrone	0	63	0	0	0	0	
	Friuli first	none			0	0	0	
	—— second	none			0	0	0	
	Milan	none			0	0	0	
	Reggio	0	28	0	0	30	0	
	Brutia	0	65	0	0	70	0	
Silk to a lb.	Bergam	0	84	0	0	90	0	
	Erescia	none			0	0	0	
	Modena	none			0	0	0	
	Piedm.	0	90	0	0	126	0	
	Milan	none.			0	0	0	

		FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	per
Spices Cinnamon		0	8	0	0	9	6	lb.
——Bonded		0	6	0	0	7	6	
——Cloves		0	8	0	0	8	9	
——Bonded		0	3	9	0	4	2	
——Mace Long		2	10	0	2	12	0	
——Bonded		2	1	0	2	4	0	
——Nutmegs		1	4	0	1	5	6	
——Bonded		0	17	9	1	2	0	
—Ginger Barbadoes W.		4	2	0	4	4	0	C.
——Jamaica Black		3	4	0	3	5	0	
——White		6	5	0	8	10	0	
——East India		3	10	0	4	0	0	
—Pepper		0	2	6	0	0	0	lb.
——Light		0	2	4	0	0	0	C.
——White		0	4	4	0	0	0	
——Dust		0	6	0	0	7	0	
——Long Long		7	10	0	8	0	0	lb.
—Pimento or Jam. Pep.		0	1	10	0	1	11	C.
Spirits Malt		0	0	0	0	0	0	per 1800 Staves.
STAVES, Memel Ham & Stet. Dantzic Quebec Ameri.	Barrel	uncertain			0	0	0	
	Hogshead				0	0	0	
	Pipe				0	0	0	
	Barrel Single				0	0	0	
	HogsheadSingle				0	0	0	
	Pipe Single				0	0	0	
	Brack Hhd.				0	0	0	
	——Pipe				0	0	0	
	Crown Hhd.				0	0	0	
	——Pipe				0	0	0	
	Barrel				0	0	0	
	Long Head				0	0	0	
	Short Head				0	0	0	
	Pipe				0	0	0	
	Barrel				0	0	0	
	Brack Pipe 1				0	0	0	
	—— 2				0	0	0	
SUGAR. Waterside Prices.	Antigua	0	60	0	0	73	0	C.
	Barba. Clayed 3d	0	68	0	0	73	0	
	—— 2d	0	78	0	0	83	0	
	——1s	0	88	0	0	92	0	
	Musco. orbrown	0	60	0	0	72	0	
	Dom. Nev. & Tor.	0	60	0	0	68	0	
	Grenada Muscov	0	59	0	0	65	0	
	Jamaica brown	0	60	0	0	62	0	
	—— middling	0	64	0	0	66	0	
	—— good	0	68	0	0	72	0	
	—— fine	0	76	0	0	81	0	
	St Kitts & Monts.	0	61	0	0	75	0	
	Tabago & St Vin.	0	60	0	0	71	0	
	Surinam & Dem.	0	59	0	0	66	0	
	Trinidad	0	60	0	0	68	0	
	East India	0	58	0	0	84	0	
Sugar Bakers Prices.	Ground tips	0	62	0	0	65	0	
	—— middles	0	64	0	0	68	0	
	—— Faces	0	71	0	0	84	0	
	Lumps very Bro.	0	90	0	0	91	0	
	——Better	0	93	0	0	94	0	
	——Middling	0	95	0	0	96	0	
	——Best	0	97	0	0	98	0	
	Sing. Loa. Brown	0	96	0	0	97	0	
	——Middling	0	99	0	0	102	0	
	——Best	0	104	0	0	109	0	
	Powder Loaves	0	101	0	0	119	0	
	Molasses	0	28	0	0	0	0	

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	
TALLOW Town Melt.	4	4	6	0	0	0	per C.
—— Russian Yellow	4	14	0	0	0	0	
—— White	4	7	0	0	0	0	
—— Soap	4	8	0	0	0	0	
Rough Fat aver. of 3 m.	0	4	11	0	0	0	St.
TAR Carolina	uncert.			0	0	0	Bl.
—Virginia				0	0	0	
—Archangel	2	0	0	2	2	0	
—Stockholm	2	2	0	2	3	0	
TEA by the Package without Duty or Excise.							
—Bohea Common	0	1	6	0	1	10	lb.
——Middling	0	1	11	0	2	3	
—Congou Common	0	3	2	0	3	4	
——Best	0	3	5	0	3	8	
—Campoi Common	0	3	4	0	0	0	
——Best	0	3	5	0	3	8	
—Pekoe	0	4	4	0	5	6	
—Twankay Com.	0	3	5	0	3	6	
——Best	0	3	7	0	3	9	
—Hyson Skin Com.	0	3	6	0	3	8	
——Fine	0	3	9	0	4	0	
—Hyson Common	0	4	6	0	4	8	
——Middling	0	4	9	0	5	0	
——Fine	0	5	1	0	5	9	
—Gunpowder	0	6	6	0	8	6	
TIN in bars on board	6	2	0	0	0	0	C.
—In Blocks do.	6	3	0	0	0	0	
—Grain in blocks	8	0	0	8	8	0	
—on Shore							
TIMBER. Deals Dantz 3inby40ft	1	12	0	0	0	0	each
——2½——36	0	0	0	0	0	0	per C. read
——2——30	none at			market			
Archangel	32	0	0	0	0	0	
Petersburgh	35	0	0	0	0	0	
Narva Yellow	20	0	0	20	10	0	
——White	18	0	0	18	10	0	
Dantzick Fir	10	10	0	0	0	0	
Memel Fir	10	10	0	0	0	0	
Riga Fir	10	10	0	0	0	0	
American Oak Board	none.			0	0	0	
Pine Boards				0	0	0	
Timber				0	0	0	
Tobacco bonded Maryland fi.	0	1	0	0	1	3	lb.
Good Colour	0	0	10	0	0	11½	
——Middling do.	0	0	9	0	0	10	
——Brown or Ord.	0	0	8	0	0	8½	
——Virginia fine	0	1	1	0	1	2	

	FROM £	s.	d.	TO £	s.	d.	
——Middling	0	0	10	0	1	0	per lb.
——Ordinary	0	0	8	0	0	9½	
——Rappahanock	0	0	8	0	0	11	
——Carolina	0	0	8	0	0	11	
——Georgia	0	0	8	0	0	11	
——Strip leaf	0	1	1	0	1	4	
——Turkey	0	1	2	0	1	4	
Tortoisheli	0	17	6	1	4	0	
Turpentine American	0	42	0	0	0	0	C.
Valonia	30	0	0	0	0	0	T.
Vermillion Dutch	0	4	6	0	5	0	lb.
——China	0	0	0	0	0	0	
WAX Bees English	17	10	0	18	0	0	C.
——American	16	10	0	17	10	0	
——African	10	15	0	13	10	0	
——Dantzig & Ham.	17	10	0	17	17	0	
——Hambro' white	0	3	6	0	3	10	lb.
Greenland Whalefins	28	0	0	30	0	0	
South Fishery do.	12	0	0	15	0	0	T.
WINE Dealers Prices of Red Port	90	0	0	96	0	0	P.
——Old	100	0	0	0	0	0	
Sherry	92	0	0	100	0	0	Bt
Lisbon	87	0	0	90	0	0	P.
Vidonia	75	0	0	78	0	0	
Bucellas	95	0	0	0	0	0	
Mount. Old	75	0	0	80	0	0	Bt
Madeira Old	80	0	0	120	0	0	P.
Claret	70	0	0	90	0	0	H.
Rhenish	0	0	0	0	0	0	A.
Wood Box American	0	0	0	0	0	0	T.
——Turkey	16	0	0	23	0	0	
—Cedar Carolina	0	0	6½	0	0	9	Ft
——Jamaica	0	1	0	0	0	0	
Lignum Vitæ Jamaica	20	0	0	30	0	0	T.
——Providence	14	0	0	21	0	0	
—Mahogany Hispa.	0	1	8	0	2	4	Ft
——Honduras	0	1	3	0	1	6	
——Providence	0	1	0	0	1	4	
Wool Beav. Ruffing Best	0	69	0	0	0	0	lb.
——Wooms Brown	0	63	0	0	0	0	
——Inferior	0	55	0	0	0	0	
——Best White	0	57	0	0	0	0	
——Inferior	0	52	0	0	0	0	
——White Stage	0	46	0	0	0	0	
——Coat Seasoned	0	40	0	0	0	0	
——Old	uncert.			0	0	0	
—Coney English	0	17	6	0	0	0	
—Goats Aleppo	uncer			0	0	0	
——Smyrna	0	4	6	0	5	9	
—Vigonia Red	0	11	0	0	14	0	
——Pale	0	4	6	0	5	0	
Yarn Mohair Smyrna	0	4	6	0	9	0	

STATE OF THE ROYAL NAVY, AUGUST, 1808.—Grand Total, 903.

	Of the line.	50 to 64.	Frigates.	Sloops.	Gun-bgs.	Total.
In Commission	154	25	174	229	218	800
Building	50	—	—	—	—	50
In Ordinary	58	—	—	—	—	53

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th of JULY, to 20th of AUGUST, 1808.

	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	4 per Cent. Cons. 1780.	3 per Cent. Def.	Navy 5 per Cent.	Long Annuities.	Consol Short Anns.	5 per Cent. 1797.	Omnium.	Imperial 3 per Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	Old Annuities.	New Ditto.	Navy and Vict. Bills.	3½ d. Exchequer Bills.	Lottery Tickets.	Consols for Acct.	Irish Omnium.	Irish 5 per Cent.
																				£ s. d.			
July 21	248½	63⅛	68⅛	85⅛	—	99⅝	18⅞	—	—	2¾ p	—	7¾	185¼	—	4 5p	—	—	—	3 6 p	—	68⅝	—	—
22	248	68⅛	68½	85⅛	—	99⅛	19	—	—	3 p	68	—	—	—	4 5p	—	—	—	3 6 p	—	69⅛	—	—
23	—	69⅛	68⅝	85⅜	—	99⅛	—	—	—	3 p	—	—	185¼	—	3 5p	—	—	—	4 8 p	—	69⅛	—	—
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	—	69	68⅛	85½	—	99⅛	19	—	—	2¾ p	—	7¾	—	—	4 6p	—	—	—	5 8 p	—	68⅞	—	98¼
27	—	68⅝	68⅛	85⅛	—	98⅞	18⅞	—	—	2¾ p	67⅛	—	—	—	5 6p	—	—	—	5 7 p	—	68⅜	—	—
28	—	68⅛	67⅜	85	—	98⅜	18⅝	—	—	1¾ p	—	7⅛	184½	—	4 6p	—	—	—	4 7 p	—	68⅛	—	—
29	—	68⅛	67⅞	84⅞	—	99	18⅝	—	—	2¼ p	67⅜	—	—	—	4 6 5p	—	—	—	¼ 7 p	—	68⅛	—	—
30	—	68⅜	67⅜	85	—	99⅛	19	—	—	2 p	67⅛	7⅛	—	—	4 5p	—	—	—	4 7 p	—	68⅜	—	—
Aug. 1	—	68⅜	68	85	—	99⅛	19	—	—	2 p	—	—	—	—	4 6p	—	—	—	4 7 p	—	68⅛	—	—
2	—	68⅜	68	85	—	99	19	—	—	2 1¾p	—	7⅛	—	—	4 6p	—	—	—	4 7 p	—	68⅛	—	—
3	—	68⅜	67⅝	84⅞	—	99	18⅞	—	—	2 p	67¼	—	—	—	4 6p	—	—	—	4 7 p	—	68⅛	—	—
4	243¾	68⅛	67⅝	84¾	—	98⅞	18⅞	—	—	1¾ p	—	7⅛	—	—	5 7p	—	—	—	4 6 p	—	68	—	97¼
5	—	68⅛	67⅛	84⅝	—	98⅞	18	—	—	1¾ ½p	67¼	7⅛	—	—	5 6p	—	—	—	4 6 p	—	67⅞	—	—
6	—	68¼	67½	84⅝	—	98⅝	18⅞	—	—	1¾ p	—	—	—	—	4 6p	—	—	—	4 7 p	—	67⅞	—	—
8	—	68⅛	67⅛	84⅜	—	98⅜	18⅝	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6 5p	—	—	—	4 6 p	—	67⅞	—	—
9	243½	68¼	67⅝	84¼	—	98⅜	18⅞	—	—	1½ p	—	—	—	—	4 5p	—	—	—	3 6 p	—	67⅞	—	—
10	243¼	68⅛	67⅜	84⅛	—	98⅜	18⅞	—	—	1½ p	66⅞	7⅜	180	—	4 5p	—	—	—	3 6 p	—	67⅞	—	—
11	242	67¾	66¼	83⅞	—	97½	18½	65⅝	—	1½ p	—	—	—	—	4 6p	—	—	—	3 6 p	—	66⅝	—	—
12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	½d ¼p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	67⅜	66⅛	83⅛	—	98¼	18⅛	—	—	¼ d	—	—	—	—	4 5p	—	—	—	4 6 2 p	—	67	—	—
15	—	67⅜	66¼	83⅛	—	98⅜	18⅜	—	—	¼d	—	—	176¾	—	4 5p	—	—	—	2 6 p	—	66⅝	—	—
16	—	67	66¼	83⅛	—	98¼	18⅛	—	—	—	65⅞	—	—	—	4 2 4p	—	—	—	2 6 p	—	66⅛	—	—
17	239½	67⅛	66⅛	83⅜	—	98¼	18⅛	—	—	¼p ¼d	66	—	177¾	—	3 4p	—	—	—	2 5 p	—	66⅜	—	—
18	240	67⅛	66⅜	83⅜	—	98¼	18⅛	—	—	d	66	7⅛	178	—	3 4p	—	—	—	3 6 p	—	66⅜	—	—
19	—	67	66	83⅛	—	98¼	18¼	—	—	¼	¼d 66	—	180	—	3 4p	—	—	—	3 6 p	—	66⅛	—	—
20	—	67	66⅛	83⅛	—	98½	18½	—	—	¼	d 66 5/8	—	180	—	3 4p	—	—	—	3 6 p	—	66⅜	—	—

Isaac Vale, Stock-Broker, 74, Bishopsgate Without.